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Part One
Pages 1-8

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GOLD FOR ALL THE BONDS

Funds to be Subscribed Irrespective of Syndicate Operations.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF THE METAL

Quota Expected from the New-York and Boston Banks—Money from Canada—Loan Likely to be Oversubscribed.

Indications yesterday bore out the forecast in The New-York Times that the Government bond issue will be subscribed without regard to bank syndicate operations. The banks will surrender gold for bonds, but no suggestion has been made by any one authorized to speak that they will act in concert or organize to subscribe in block, or to agree on a premium.

Some of the banks will subscribe for themselves, and all with gold to spare will assist their customers to subscribe.

Mention in yesterday's report of the action of the Directors of a bank in instructing their President to use the bank's gold in his discretion for bond purposes, prompted other Directors to take similar action.

Three banks, holding nearly $11,000,000 specie, decided to stand together in supplying customers, the aggregate demand on all three to be charged to common account and apportioned afterward. So long as the sum set apart for surrender is not exceeded, none of the three need feel bound by its individual limitations.

Calls for gold from out-of-town banks are increasing. Every mail brings them. Gold holdings are light in the interior, but banks and other investors are gathering all they can of it, and are sending it here with requests that additions be made to it to secure desired subscriptions. One interior bank, wishing to bid for $300,000 of bonds, collected $100,000 in a section which was not supposed to have so much gold. It reached here yesterday. The bank that received it will add $200,000 from its vaults, and the bid will go forward to-day.

This illustrates what is happening at all the banks. The largest holders of gold find demands upon their vaults for as much coin as they think they can spare. Banks that are short of gold, or that need what they have for use in city subscriptions, are often puzzled to know how to meet the calls on them.

Disposition of the banks to supply the Treasury with fresh gold is shown in the course they are taking. Those that are gathering gold might spare themselves the trouble by sending notes to the Sub-Treasury for redemption. That means of getting it has been employed from the beginning only by those who could not get gold in any other way. Since the banks opened their treasure rooms, the Treasury reserve has been undisturbed, and banks that find their own supply exhausted are stirring among their associates for accommodations, rather than exercise the right of exchange, as they might easily do.

Intending subscribers out of the city, who wish to use this centre for their supplies, seem as sensitive now as do the city banks in regard to the source of gold. Suggestions that exchanges be made at the Sub-Treasury have been rare in the last day or so. The writers evidently rely on the ability, as well as the disposition, of the city banks to help them out. Their reliance, so far, has been justified by the cheerful assent of city bankers to all requests that could be met.

Money is coming from Canada for the bonds. The agency of a Canadian bank received yesterday $250,000 in gold for subscriptions, and the Bank of Montreal, for itself and connections, has forwarded a deposit and authorized subscriptions for $500,000. Gold in small lots has been reaching banking houses for several days from this and other States, some coming from as far as the Mississippi.

Individual investors are apparently as reluctant to draw Treasury gold as are the banks. The banking houses, savings banks, and corporations which intend to subscribe are making the best arrangements they can to get fresh gold. Assuming that the banks will have all they can do for customers of importance, one or more intending subscribers with about $100,000 in all to invest have bought gold of bullion dealers. The dealers naturally charged something for making the transaction. This gave occasion for talk of a premium on gold.

Leaving out of account considerations of delicacy in applying to banks already overrun with applications, nothing could be more absurd than to suppose that gold is worth more than par. A commission is always charged by dealers who sell the metal. In these instances it varied from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of 1 per cent., or from $62.50 to $125 for the total of transactions. Probably $100 will more than cover the commission charges on the $100,000. Since this trifle might have been saved if the owners of the money had chosen to present their funds at the Sub-Treasury, it was possibly worth $100 to them to keep their names out of the newspapers in this connection. They obtained the gold they wished and avoided publicity. Talk of a premium on gold when the facts became known was regarded in the light of a joke.

Estimates of the contributions of the banks to the bids, for themselves or customers, are improving daily. It was supposed at first that the banks in New-York might give $30,000,000, leaving banking houses here to obtain and pledge fresh gold in an amount large enough to furnish the Government with the excess of the premium over the face value of the issue, or perhaps $8,000,000. This left $10,000,000 for Boston and New-England and $10,000,000 for the West.

New-York banks are now expected to surrender at least $40,000,000 of the $80,000,000 gold they hold, in addition to the subscriptions of banking houses. The Boston banks will disappoint expectations if they offer to surrender less than $5,000,000 of their $8,000,000, and from the West at least as much more seems in prospect.

It is not believed that the Chicago banks can take no interest in the loan, in spite of their apparent indifference to it. They are said to hold $25,000,000 or more in gold, and their customers will doubtless use some of it if the banks do not subscribe. Western estimates, however, do not now count on Chicago for anything. The issue seems to be provided for with fresh gold from the banks in New-York, Boston, and Western points, except Chicago. Pennsylvania will be a subscriber at both ends of the State. Subscriptions are counted on from Ohio, and the Pacific States may do something through San Francisco.

It is confidently believed by those in a position to know that the fresh gold from New-York and Boston banks alone will raise the Treasury reserve well above $100,000,000. Money taken from the Sub-Treasuries in the two cities will, of course, be returned in addition. If foreign banking houses wish from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, they will be expected to add fresh gold to the reserve for nearly if not quite all the bonds they buy. Miscellaneous contributions, including those from the savings banks from Canada, Pennsylvania, and the West and from investors not dependent on the sources named for gold, might severally be quite modest, and yet be enough to swell into a commendable total.

Figuring on these estimates, there is not the slightest question among those who have followed developments that the loan will be largely oversubscribed. Investors are now concerned to know how close to a 3 per cent. basis they can buy the bonds. Bonds of the February issue, which the new issue will supplement, are firm in open market. Yesterday's quotations were 117¾ bid and 118¼ asked. The price seems to demonstrate that the investing public is content to receive about 2.8 per cent. interest on Government bonds. It is generally assumed that the majority of bids will name a premium high enough to enable the Government to float the issue at an average rate fractionally below 3 per cent.

TREASURY OFFICERS PLEASED.

They Are Satisfied that the Bond Issue Will Be a Great Success.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Only $50,000 in gold was withdrawn from the New-York Sub-Treasury to-day, according to a dispatch from Assistant Treasurer Jordan, received late this afternoon. The coin went to Charles Hathaway & Co. The total withdrawals since Secretary Carlisle's circular was issued aggregate $4,300,000. The gold reserve now stands at $57,742,764.

The fact that in the last two days only $50,000 has been taken from the reserve is a source of much gratification to officers of the Treasury, who were somewhat anxious at the beginning of the week, when the withdrawals were heavy and seemed likely to continue.

It will be seen that less than half of the amount necessary to make the first payment on the bonds has been taken from the Treasury. The impression is growing that the run on the Treasury has ceased, and that when the bonds are placed, a good share of the gold which has left the New-York Sub-Treasury in the last week will soon find its way back there, having been taken for the account of persons who may become bidders for new bonds.

The danger of heavy gold losses will not have passed until the successful bidders shall have settled their accounts, but in view of the assurances from New-York that the bankers whose stocks of gold are known to be large are determined to buy bonds, it is not expected that the reserve will sustain many more heavy drafts.

A prominent officer of the Treasury, who has kept close watch of the situation, said this afternoon to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he was much gratified with the outlook, and believed that the forthcoming bond issue would be more successful than any other which the Government has negotiated in recent years.

Teller Still Harping on Silver.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 22.—Before leaving this city for Washington, Senator Teller said in regard to the new bond issue:

"In my opinion, it is foolish to suppose that the issue of bonds tends to keep a large reserve of gold in the Treasury, as the bonds are purchased with gold that has been withdrawn from the Treasury.

"I don't believe there is any system of finance that can bring general prosperity to the country that does not include the free use of silver with gold at the present mint ration of 16 to 1, or at the French ratio of 15½ to 1.

"I believe further that the political party that will insure a return of that system will be the successful party in American politics."

USED DYNAMITE ON A BANK SAFE

Bank Burglars at Ridgefield Worked Industriously, Shot at a Woman, and Got Nothing for Their Pains.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 22.—Burglars, said to be six in number, forced an entrance into the Ridgefield Savings Bank and Post Office last night, and blew open the safe with guncotton, but were frightened away before they had time to secure the $50 in money and postage stamps which the safe contained.

George Lane and family live in apartments over the bank, and when Mrs. Lane heard the explosion she divined its cause, and, throwing open a window, cried lustily for help. One of the burglars, who was stationed out of doors, in order to quiet her discharged a revolver in the air several times, one of the bullets lodging in the window sash over Mrs. Lane's head. Then he and his companions leaped into a wagon and drove swiftly away.

The bank and Post Office are in the same building, and both are conducted by D. Smith Sholes, who is both Postmaster and cashier of the bank. The town has no national bank, and when Mr. Sholes accumulates more money than he feels it is safe to have around he deposits it in one of the banks of this city. His savings bank has no vault, and the money and books are locked up every night in a big safe, which stands in the centre of the room.

Last week a stranger, who said he hailed from New-York, applied at a local hotel for board. He said he had come to Ridgefield to recover his health. The new boarder had no apparent occupation, and, Postmaster Sholes now remembers, received no mail. As he has not been seen since the burglary, the people believe that he came here to plan the robbery and took an active part in carrying it out.

So quickly did the townspeople congregate about the bank after the explosion that the burglars had no time even for gathering their tools, and they left a complete kit behind.

Killed Himself While Hunting.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 22.—August Hoffman, a bayman, thirty-five years old, accidentally shot and fatally wounded himself while gunning on Peconic Bay late this afternoon. Hoffman was in a boat with John Caffrey. He stepped forward in the boat for his gun, taking hold of the muzzle and pulling the weapon. The hammer struck the side of the boat. The charge entered Hoffman's face. He died this evening. He leaves a wife and two children.

A New Uniform for Engineers.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 22.—The United States Engineer Battalion, three companies of which are stationed at Willet's Point and one at West Point, will wear black uniforms, with orange stripes and facings, as soon as they can be procured. This change is due to the fact that the battalion of engineers is the highest branch of the army, and it was thought best to have a mark of distinction between it and the other departments.

Cadet Appointments Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The following cadets were to-day appointed to the West Point Military Academy: Benjamin F. Sawtelle, Bethlehem, Penn., Eighth District, with Franklin H. Laras of Easton as alternate; David S. Graham, Charlotte, N. C., Sixth District, with M. E. Obriant of Lancaster as alternate; W. L. Walthour of Clayton, Ala., alternate for the Third District.

MORTON AND PLATT BREAK

A Wide Breach Between the Governor-Elect and the "Boss."

THE UNION LEAGUE AGAIN BROUGHT IN

Mr. Morton's Friends in the Club Have Had Too Much Consideration Since the Election to Suit Mr. Platt.

Governor-elect Levi P. Morton and Thomas C. Platt are out.

This bit of information was the unwelcome tidings some of the lovers of machine politics in the Republican Party received last night.

That there is a serious quarrel between the representative head of the party in this State and the man who controls the Republican machine is known to a few close friends of both

The break looks serious now, but an effort is being made to heal it, and keep it from becoming permanent.

Mr. Morton was in town yesterday, but as near as could be learned he did not see Mr. Platt during the day. They were both away from their hotel last night. This gave rise to a rumor that they might have met. There was nothing, however, to bear it out.

Formerly, when Mr. Morton came to this city from Ellerslie, Mr. Platt and he had conferences. It was after a consultation with Mr. Platt on the day he first came here from Ellerslie after his return from Europe, that it was officially announced by Mr. Morton's friends that he would be the Republican candidate for Governor.

Platt secured his nomination, and all went smoothly enough during the campaign. It is since the election that the feeling of estrangement has grown.

It is a new phase of the old fight between Platt and the Union League Club. The Union Leaguers have had a greater share of Governor-elect Morton's attention since the election than suited Platt.

Mr. Morton is a member of the club, and, naturally enough, leans toward it, although some of its members did their utmost at the Republican State Convention to defeat his nomination, simply on the ground of opposition to Platt.

Many of the Union Leaguers have taken a deeper interest in politics since the last election than they have in some years. According to an excellent authority, the foundation of the present breach between Messrs. Platt and Morton arose from Mr. Morton's desire to have Mr. Platt talk over matters pertaining to affairs of state with some of his old enemies in the Union League Club.

Platt's vindictiveness is well known, and the fact that Mr. Morton was so friendly with his old and relentless enemies was one of the original causes, as rumored, that has led to the present coolness.

Certain correspondence has passed between the two gentlemen most deeply interested in this matter which would interest the politicians very much if it could be obtained for publication.

Platt does not want to make up with the Union Leaguers, and Mr. Morton does not want to appear as acting under the advice of a political "boss" after an election in which political "bosses" have been discredited generally.

It will be interesting to learn what the outcome of the trouble will be. Denials called forth by the fact that the news of the disagreement has now become public property may be the cloak put on by the politicians who are working hard to close up the breach.

They say that Platt controls the Legislature, and that it would not do at all to have a difference of opinion between the Republican Governor and the Republican "boss."

These politicians do not say, as some people may think, that perhaps Mr. Morton has made up his mind to free his administration from all suspicion of "bossism."

AUBURN SEMINARY IS IN REVOLT

Refuses to Place Its Funds and Management Under Control of the General Assembly as Requested.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Auburn Theological Seminary, one of the oldest and most influential institutions under the care of the Presbyterian Church, bolted the General Assembly to-day by deciding that it would control its own funds.

The Rev. George B. Spalding, LL. D., of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, says of the action: "At the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held at Saratoga last Spring, after a long and exciting debate, a resolution was adopted to secure control of the fifty or sixty theological seminaries representing the denomination. The object of this resolution was to secure the entire fund in these various institutions, and to bring the election of all their managing officers under the complete control of the Assembly.

"At the meeting of the Trustees at Auburn a resolution was introduced declaring that it is inexpedient to change the charter of the institution in any degree. It was plain that the dominant sentiment was that no transference of either funds or controlling power should be yielded to the Assembly. An effort was made to concede to the Assembly the right of veto as respects the election of the Trustees, but this proposition was, by a large majority vote, rejected, and the resolution to retain the present condition of things was unanimously adopted.

"Later there was a meeting of the Commissioners to consider the same question. It was debated in its every phase with an intense spirit. The advocates of the Assembly scheme, by various motions, attempted to save it from utter failure. The attempt was defeated.

"When the final vote was taken, the resolution keeping the management and funds of the seminary within its own control was overwhelmingly adopted."

The endowment of Auburn Seminary is about $1,000,000. It is said here that the McCormick Seminary, in Chicago, has taken similar action.

G. H. Shepard Tries to Kill Himself.

George H. Shepard, fifty years old, attempted suicide by taking morphine about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in a furnished room at 235 West Thirty-seventh Street, which he occupied since last May. It is supposed that he was despondent on account of lack of means. He was taken to the hospital, and will probably recover.

Senator Hill Takes His Leave.

Senator David B. Hill departed from this city at 9 o'clock last night for Washington. After a day or two there he will make a brief Southern trip, returning to Washington in time for the opening of Congress. He declined to discuss politics yesterday, and had but few callers.

GEORGE LORD DAY MAY DIE

Two Operations Performed Without Relieving Suffering from Injuries Received Tuesday.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 22.—George Lord Day, who was injured Tuesday while following the hounds with the Meadowbrook and Genesee Hunt Clubs, is in a critical condition.

Two operations have been performed by Dr. McBurney and Dr. Parker of New-York, without materially relieving his sufferings. His physicians said to-night that they had grave doubts as to his recovery.

Mr. Day received a severe puncture of the bladder, a fracture of the pelvis, and several painful bruises. His sister, Susan Day, has been with him constantly. Many telegrams have been received from friends all over the country inquiring about his condition. Two doctors have been constantly in attendance.

Mr. Day's fall was due to the exceedingly slippery condition of the grounds caused by recent heavy rains. In crossing a field near the East Williston country seat of Charles G. Peters his horse, a splendid gray hunter, when about to clear a five-foot fence, slipped in the mud, falling across the top of the rail fence on his stomach and then fell to the earth with Mr. Day under him.

THREE DIVERGENT VIEWS

TALKS ABOUT CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION THIS WINTER.

Mr. Livingston Is for Free Silver—Washington Is for State Banks—O'Neil for the Walker Plan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Three representative members of the House Committee on Appropriations have been talking about what they believe ought to be done in the session of Congress about to begin, and they have very different opinions. Mr. Livingston of Georgia is confident that Congress should pass a free-silver coinage bill and let the President veto it. Mr. Washington of Tennessee is decidedly of the opinion that the recommendation of Mr. Livingston should not be adopted, and that it will not be. He would prefer the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation, believing that it would afford the Southern people the chance to supply themselves with the currency they need. Mr. Washington freely testifies to the fact that Tennessee is learning something about silver. As proof of his assertion that the people in the South would be satisfied with other currency, and would not adhere to the doctrine of the free coinage of silver if they could get a currency in some other way, he said that in his district in Tennessee he made his canvass in opposition to the free coinage of silver and in favor of the repeal of the State bank tax, and, notwithstanding the peculiar conditions existing in this campaign, he was elected by his normal majority of 6,000.

Judge Patterson, Representative from the same State, fought against free silver and was elected by a large majority, whereas Snodgrass, who warned Patterson that he would have to account to the people of Tennessee for voting for the repeal of the Sherman law, was himself defeated, although he from first to last advocated the free coinage of silver.

Representative O'Neill of Massachusetts said to-day that the Democrats ought at once to adopt the financial plan laid down in a measure prepared by Representative Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts, which makes gold instead of bonds the basis of national bank currency. Mr. O'Neill said that he was opposed to an increase of the public debt, and that the necessity for a bond issue to replenish the gold in the Treasury was an evidence of the weakness of our present financial system. He did not criticise the Secretary of the Treasury for issuing the bonds, but deplored the necessity for it and criticised a system which occasioned the necessity. He said that the second issue of bonds furnished evidence of the truth of what was said about the first. That is, that it was only a temporary expedient and that the gold got this way would be dissipated immediately again.

"The right thing to do," he said, "is to adopt Walker's plan. It does not make any difference about Walker being a Republican; his plan is, in my judgment, the very best that has been presented, and this Congress should not hesitate a minute about adopting it. If the Democrats do not adopt it this session, I feel quite confident that the Republicans will at the next. This plan, instead of increasing the public debt, would ultimately wipe out the interest-bearing obligations, and retire the greenbacks.

"What Walker proposes is that the banks shall deposit gold on which to base their circulation, making these deposits of gold take the place of bonds now required by the national bank laws as security. But a small percentage of the gold thus deposited with the Government is reserved for redemption purposes, and the rest is kept in circulation by being used for the retirement of bonds and greenbacks, or for any other purpose which the needs of the Government demand.

"In a general way, the proposition is to have an abundant currency based on coin, and to keep all the money in motion, so as to have it earn its own living, instead of being locked up, moldy and useless, in the Treasury vaults."

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs Ill.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, and brother of Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, is very sick at his home in Centre Street with pneumonia. Last night he was not expected to live, but to-day a slight improvement in his condition was noticed. Dr. Storrs is probably the ablest clergyman in the Oranges. He is the father of Assemblyman Charles B. Storrs.

Custom House Inspectors Suspended.

Custom House Inspectors Henry C. Kelber and James E. Fitzgerald, who were charged by Deputy Daniel E. Dowling with having passed dutiable goods in the trunks of Dean Hole, who arrived on the American Line steamship New-York last month, were yesterday suspended from duty by Surveyor McGuire for that offense.

Fitzgerald was appointed from the Fourth District, and Kelber belongs in the Ninth District.

Private Casey's $15,000 Legacy.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 22.—Private Thomas L. Casey of Company C, Battalion of Engineers, at Willet's Point, is heir to a fortune of $15,000, which was left by an aunt, who died recently.

Mr. Sterne Gives a Dinner.

Simon Sterne gave a dinner last night to the Executive and Finance Committees of the Committee of Seventy at his house, 141 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Telephone service, $80 per year and upward, according to use; metallic circuit lines; full long-distance equipment. 18 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

PARKS SENTENCED TO JAIL

Five Months' Imprisonment, $500 Fine, and the Costs.

REPRIMANDED, TOO, BY THE JUDGE

Released in $5,000 Bail, Pending Appeal from His Conviction of Keeping a Gaming House at Asbury Park.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 22.—Charles Parks, the Tammany Alderman from the Tenderloin District of New-York City, who was convicted in the Common Pleas Court last week of conducting a gambling house at 216 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, last July and August, appeared before Judge Conover to-day for sentence.

Parks was accompanied by his counsel, Judge William T. Hoffman and Samuel A. Patterson. The latter asked that sentence be deferred for one week. This was refused by the court. Counselor Patterson next made an eloquent plea for clemency in behalf of his client, claiming that the evidence produced by the State at the trial was not positive enough to connect Parks clearly with the management of the gambling house.

Judge Conover then called the Alderman to the bar, and, after a severe reprimand, sentenced him to five months' imprisonment in the county jail at Freehold and to pay a fine of $500 and the costs of the prosecution. Alderman Parks appeared dumfounded at the severity of the sentence. He hastily consulted his lawyers, and Mr. Patterson gave notice that the case would be carried to the Supreme Court for review by that tribunal. Judge Conover then placed Parks under $5,000 bail pending the disposition of the appeal to the higher court. Counselor Patterson was accepted as a bondsman and Parks was released.

William Meyers, who was also arrested for being associated in the management of the Asbury Park gambling resort, and who last week pleaded non vult to the charge, was also arraigned, but his sentence was postponed until Jan. 4. He was unable to procure a bondsman, and was remanded to the county jail.

Alderman Parks, notwithstanding the finding of the jury, stoutly insists that he is innocent, and maintains that Meyers and others entered into a conspiracy to make it appear that he owned the gambling paraphernalia and backed the game in the Asbury Park cottage. He feels certain that the Supreme Court will set aside the sentence imposed to-day by Judge Conover.

The lawyers who were present to-day in the courtroom were astounded at the severity of the sentence and the heavy bail demanded. Lawyer Patterson declared that his client had been unfairly treated, inasmuch as the Monmouth Park bookmakers, when convicted of gambling in the same court, and before the same Judge, three years ago, were discharged upon the payment of a nominal fine.

During the last Summer, as told in The New-York Times at the time, Alderman Parks was charged with maintaining a gambling house in the Tenderloin district, in a house that he owned, which is included within the district that he represents in the Board of Aldermen.

This he was enabled to do, it was freely asserted at the time, owing to his political power and the dislike on the part of the police to interfere with any business that he was interested in.

The attention of the public officials was called to the fact that a gambling house was being maintained in which Alderman Parks was interested, or which he knew to exist, and allowed to exist, in his house, and the place was closed up.

Alderman Parks, who has always been supposed to represent Police Commissioner Sheehan in the Aldermanic Board, had a committee of Aldermen appointed to investigate the stories about his being interested in a gambling house at Asbury Park, when they were first made public, but no report of the committee has ever been announced and there is no record that it ever took testimony upon the subject.

Made Despondent by a Quarrel.

UNION HILL, N. J., Nov. 22.—Louis Bourienne, sixty years old, of Jefferson Street and Bergenline Avenue, quarreled with his only son a few days ago, and the young man left home. Bourienne, whose wife is dead, remained alone in the house, and neighbors noticed that he was very despondent.

He was found this morning unconscious in bed. He had left the gas turned on. His son was notified, and Bourienne was taken to Christ Hospital. He will recover.

Elkins Sure to Go to the Senate.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 22.—A canvass to-day of the Republicans elected to the Legislature practically removes all doubt of the election of Elkins to the Senate. Every member from the Second and Fourth Congressional Districts has declared for Elkins, as have also over half of the members in the First and Third Districts. It is now believed that the other candidates will withdraw and that there will be no contest in the caucus.

The Missing Cornell Student.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Esbon B. Rew, father of the missing Cornell student, was closeted with Police Superintendent Bull for over an hour this morning. He says there will be some startling developments in a few days. Superintendent Bull stated that Mr. Rew's visit was connected with letters from somebody in Pennsylvania, claiming to have information regarding his son. He did not think there was much in it.

Typhoid Attacks Yale Students.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—Charles Sumner, Yale, '95, of Minneapolis, Minn., was taken to the Yale Infirmary to-day suffering from typhoid fever. He attended the Middletown banquet. There are two other Yale students suffering with the disease, but they were not at this feast. Each of the young men lodged in some one of the new dormitories. There is no apparent likelihood of the disease becoming epidemic at Yale.

Her Father Says She Eloped.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 22.—Leonie Zabatti, sixteen years old, disappeared Tuesday from her home, 443 Central Avenue, and Anthony Zabatti, her father, alleges that she has eloped with William Baker of 524 Hoboken Street, West Hoboken, who went away at the same time. Baker is married and has three children.

Flower's Invitation to Morton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Gov. Flower has invited Governor-elect Morton and his family to be his guests at the Executive Mansion for a few days, during the progress of the Albany Historical Pageant, which opens on Dec. 3.

THE PAWLING EXPRESS WRECKED

The Engine Was Overturned at Unionville—Engineer and Fireman the Only Ones Hurt.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Pawling express, which left New-York at 2:15 this afternoon, was wrecked near Unionville.

The train was in charge of Conductor Thomas Elliott, an uncle of Engineer William Elliott, who was killed in the wreck near Dykman's a year ago. In the cab were Engineer De Los Franklyn and his fireman John Brady.

When 300 feet this side of Unionville Station the engine left the rails, plowed over the ties, and finally overturned. Brady jumped through the cab window and was severely cut, while Franklyn stuck to his locomotive. He was badly but not seriously bruised about the body.

The passengers were shaken up, but none of them was severely injured. The cars were thrown across both tracks, and traffic was blocked until 8 o'clock to-night, when the wreckage was cleared away.

The cause of the accident has not been determined.

YOUNG BLACKMAILERS CAUGHT

THE WIDOW OF PROF. THEODORE DWIGHT THEIR VICTIM.

Threatened with Death and the Loss of Her Property Unless She Delivered Up a Thousand Dollars.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A few days ago Mrs. Theodore W. Dwight of Clinton, who is spending the Winter in New-York, received an unsigned letter demanding that she leave $1,000 beside a certain gate post near her home in Clinton on the night of Nov. 20. The writer demanded that the money be in five, ten, and twenty dollar bills, and threatened that unless Mrs. Dwight complied with the demand all the buildings owned by her in Clinton would be burned and she would be killed.

Mrs. Dwight handed the letter to her brother, Dwight H. Olmstead, and he at once procured the services of a detective named H. Hallowell. The detective came to Clinton, and after a few days' work on the case made up his mind that Peter Kelley, a student in the Union School, knew something about the letter. In the meantime Kelley had been arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses, and the detective, on questioning him, secured a confession of the crime of attempted blackmail upon Mrs. Dwight.

He said he obtained her address from her sister in Clinton, and, in company with five other young men about his own age—from sixteen to eighteen years—planned the scheme to frighten the aged lady into sending the money. Kelley implicated as his assistants Clarence Kellogg, Lawrence Fitzpatrick, Daniel G. McIntyre, Bert Jones, and Calvin Barber. They were arrested today and examined before a Police Justice, and, after carefully inquiring into the case, Kellogg, Fitzpatrick, Jones, and Barber were discharged, though they are kept under surveillance. McIntyre is a son of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre of New-York City and a member of the class of '98, Hamilton College. He refused to enter any plea until the arrival of his father, who is expected. He is a newcomer in Clinton, and nothing is known concerning him.

All the others claimed by Kelley to be his confederates are from respectable families. Kelley had been known as a wild young man for some time, but until the present it has not been possible to connect him with any crime. Mrs. Dwight is the widow of Theodore W. Dwight, professor of Columbia College Law School, New-York. She owns a beautiful country seat and a number of buildings in Clinton, and is a woman of considerable wealth.

Springer Stepped on Dynamite.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative Springer of Illinois is regaining his former cheerfulness of spirit. He called at the White House to-day to inquire of Mr. Thurber about the health of the President. He had heard the erroneous report about the cause of the President's lameness.

"I see," said he, "that the President stepped on a pebble. That's nothing. Look at me—I stepped on dynamite!"

New Church at Atlantic Highlands.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Nov. 22.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church here will be dedicated Sunday. The sermon will be preached at 10:30 A. M. by Bishop Andrews. Others who will take part in the services during the day are Presiding Elder W. P. C. Strickland, the Rev. J. G. Reed, and the Rev. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary.

Miss Inness Hit with a Golf Stick.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 22.—Miss Inness, daughter of George Inness and granddaughter of the late George Inness, the great artist, is suffering from a wound in the back of the neck, where she was accidentally struck with a golf stick by Golf Master Tallock, while playing golf recently on the links in Valley Road.

Quietly Married in White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Horace J. Hill and Alice Claire McKeon, a refined-appearing couple of twenty-four years, were quietly married last evening by Justice of the Peace Elijah Purdy of White Plains. The Justice's wife and son were the witnesses. The couple said they lived in New-York City.

McMillin Calls to See Gilroy.

Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee called at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon to see Mayor Gilroy. The Mayor had gone for the day, and Congressman McMillin was much disappointed in consequence. The Congressman said his visit was not to talk politics with the Mayor.

Delegates Who Are for Raines.

AUBURN, Nov. 22.—The Republican County Committee to-day chose delegates to the Senatorial Convention called for next Saturday at Geneva. They favor the nomination of John Raines of Ontario County for the unexpired term of Senator Saxton.

The Rush Disabled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The United States revenue cutter Richard Rush, which left here on Tuesday last in search of the missing ship Ivanhoe, returned to-day, having become disabled through the breaking of a boiler tube.

Only One Flag in Labor Parades.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Among the resolutions adopted by the Knights of Labor at their session to-day was one that no flags shall be carried in labor parades except the national colors.

A Dinner for Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Gov. Flower will be entertained by his staff at dinner at the Hotel Waldorf, New-York, on the evening of Dec. 19.

CHINA'S BEST SHIP LOST

Commodore Lin, Who Was Its Commander, Committed Suicide.

ACCIDENTAL DAMAGE BY TORPEDO

The Chen Yuen Had Survived the Battle of the Yalu River—It Went to Wei-Hai-Wei, the Great Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Navy Department to-day received a cable dispatch from an officer of the American fleet in China, detailed for the purpose of giving confidential information of important events in the Eastern war, stating that the Chen Yuen, the great Chinese battleship, in leaving Wei-Hai-Wei Harbor on the 18th inst., was accidentally damaged by a torpedo and was afterward beached, there being no docking facilities. She is therefore now useless. Commodore Lin, who was in command of the vessel, anticipated official condemnation by committing suicide.

Wei-Hai-Wei is the great arsenal of China, and it is presumed that the Chen Yuen went there recently from Port Arthur, where she had been with the rest of the Chinese vessels that survived the battle of the Yalu.

Wei-Hai-Wei Harbor is directly across the Bay of Corea from Tallen-Wan, distant 150 miles, and it is significant that the Japanese Admiral, Ito, telegraphed to his Government, under date of the 18th, from Tallen-Wan, stating that the principal Chinese fleet, with four gunboats, was lying inside the harbor at Wei-Hai-Wei, and that, although for two days the Japanese fleet had made every effort to induce the Chinese vessels to come out, their attempts had proved fruitless. The Admiral appears to have then returned to Tallen-Wan, probably on the 18th, leaving a portion of his fleet watching for the appearance of the Chinese vessels outside of Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Chen-Yuen possibly came out to attack the Japanese fleet, when she touched upon one of the submarine mines which the Chinese themselves had placed in the channel of the harbor, as a means of defense.

With the loss of the Chen-Yuen, her greatest battleship, China becomes practically powerless on the sea. This splendid vessel was very much like the Maine of the United States Navy. She was of 7,430 tons displacement, and 6,200 horse power, her length being 308 feet, beam 59 feet, and draught 20 feet. She had a belt of fourteen-inch composite armor, her turrets being 12 inches thick. She was armed with four twelve-inch Krupp guns, two of 15 centimetre calibre; four of one ton, eight machine guns, two light rapid-fire rifles, and was provided with two torpedo launching tubes. She was finished at a cost of about $3,000,000 in 1882. Her speed was 14½ knots, and her bunkers held 1,000 tons of coal.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Star publishes a dispatch from Yokohama stating that the Chinese Pei-Yang squadron of war ships attacked and shelled the Japanese troops who were marching upon Port Arthur, the troops having taken a road near the coast. The Japanese fleet came to the assistance of the troops, and a desperate fight took place between the Chinese and Japanese war ships, the result of which is not known.

The Chinese battle ship Chen-Yuen became useless during the fight, and ran ashore in trying to avoid the torpedoes at the entrance to the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei.

A dispatch from Che-Foo to The Central News says that all the vessels of the Chinese fleet are now at Tallen Wan, and troops are marching southward to attack Port Arthur. The Chinese there are making preparations to present a determined front against the enemy.

The Captain of the Chinese war ship Chen-Yuen, Lin Tai Sau, committed suicide by taking a large quantity of opium, because of the stranding of his ship. The vessel struck a rock and is probably a total wreck. The Chinese authorities at Shanghai, however, have arranged to send ships and men to her assistance, believing that the Chen-Yuen can be floated and repaired.

PORT ARTHUR AND THEN PEACE

Superior Troops in Opposition and Able Americans at Court.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Globe prints a dispatch from Hiroshima stating that advices have been received there from China in which it is intimated that it is the intention of the Chinese Government to offer an indemnity of 100,000,000 taels, and also to defray the expenses of the war, as one of the conditions of peace.

The Daily Graphic hears from Tien-Tsin that Commissioner of Customs Detring has started for Japan to arrange the terms of peace.

From Port Arthur The Graphic has this dispatch, dated Nov. 19:

"Port Arthur resembles a city of the dead. The streets are empty. The soldiers, of which there are 20,000 here, occupy the houses. All the troops here are of superior quality and are well armed and drilled. Ammunition is plentiful, and the town is victualed for six weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Interest in the Japanese-Chinese war, since the publication of the fact that Japan will receive advances looking to a settlement of the controversy alone from China, centres in speculation concerning the limit of further duration of hostilities. It is assumed that they will, in all probability, cease with the fall of Port Arthur. But when that event will occur is doubtful. This point is said by those acquainted with it, to be superior to Gibraltar, even in its natural and artificial resources of defense. The Japanese papers concede that Li Hung Chang has assembled there the flower of the Chinese Army, and admitting even that the estimates of their number exaggerate by 100 per cent. the real strength of the garrison, good authorities declare that 8,000 well-disciplined troops can hold the place for a period limited only by the amount of stores on hand.

English and German engineers in the employ of the Chinese Government have mined all the usual approaches connected with the port itself by underground electric wires, so that the Japanese Army, under Oyama, which is proceeding to invest the place, has been compelled to advance by detours from roads over the rough, hilly country, so that the rate of progress necessarily has been slow. At the date of latest advices the Japanese troops were forty miles from Port Arthur, and it is impossible to more than approximate the date of their arrival at their proposed destination.

That Gen. Oyama will resolve upon an assault is doubted by many who have closely followed the progress of the war. To be repulsed would be a serious setback to the hitherto triumphant army, and the moral effect would be to encourage the Chinese. It is believed, in well-informed circles, that a siege will be resorted to by the Japanese commander. This can be maintained through

Compromise with Japan!!

May be all well enough. But! Nobody EXCEPT A LUNATIC would think of Compromising with a dangerous COUGH or COLD. The only thing to do—is to rout it—horse—foot and dragoons—with a bottle of

Riker's Expectorant,

the ONLY REMEDY that Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs is REALLY AFRAID OF.

Try a bottle—at 60 cts., and get YOUR MONEY BACK—if it don't cure. Of your Druggist—or—at

RIKER'S,

6th AV., COR. 22d ST.

the Winter, it is asserted, without entailing special suffering upon the troops.

The climate of Port Arthur is said to be no more rigorous than that of Boston. The published reports of the dreadful weather which prevails in the Winter are said by those familiar with the country to be great exaggerations.

Both China and Japan are believed to be anxious for a speedy cessation of hostilities. One well-informed diplomat to-day, speaking of the probabilities, said:

"The reigning dynasty in China must know that, in case the Japanese reach Pekin, its fall is certain. It will therefore be anxious to conclude a peace before that event can happen. Should the dynasty fall, with what Government would the Japanese treat for a settlement? It seems to me that it would be much better for the Japanese that the present Government of China should continue in power, even if they don't quite get to Pekin. The Chinese would fall to fighting among themselves for the succession to the throne with such bitterness that success over the factions would be but a barren victory."

In considering the qualification of United States Ministers Denby and Dun for acting as the mediators between the respective countries to which they are accredited, it should be remembered that Mr. Denby has been in China for nearly ten years, is the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Pekin, and is known to possess the confidence of the Chinese officials to an unusual degree.

It would only be natural that he should have much influence in determining the basis upon which the combatants should treat.

Mr. Dun is no less fortunately situated. His long official residence in Japan as Second Secretary and First Secretary of Legation, and as Minister, was preceded by a term of residence in the country as a business man, in the course of which he married a native of the country, who has been dead for some years. Mr. Dun was first appointed by President Arthur, was promoted to be First Secretary by President Harrison, and made Minister by President Cleveland, at the request of the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, who is his uncle.

AMERICAN TREATY WITH JAPAN

Probable Text of One of the President's Earliest Messages.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It is probable that among the earliest communications to be sent to Congress by President Cleveland when it assembles in December will be the new commercial treaty with Japan, which Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino have been negotiating in the past few months.

THE COIT COURT OF INQUIRY

Evidence that the Militia Alone Prevented the Hanging of Colby.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 22.—A large number of Washington Court House citizens were on hand this morning when the Coit court of inquiry opened, and the office of the Clerk of the Senate, where the sessions are held, was crowded. The witnesses examined this morning were C. E. Page, a dentist; G. W. Coldwell, one of the Sheriff's deputies, and Lieuts. Goldney and Justus, who were on duty at Washington Court House at the time of the shooting.

Page was on the street at the time of the firing, and heard the officers order the streets to be cleared and warn the people that they would fire if an attempt was made to break down the doors. It was his opinion that the crowd was determined to hang Dolby, and would have done so had the militia not been present. There were citizens who did not join in the movement, but they made no attempt to quell the excitement. He would not say that they were intimidated. He saw the crowd use the battering ram on the doors, and heard the "All together!" very distinctly. The firing followed immediately. He did not see the police force try to do anything that night.

Deputy Sheriff Coldwell described the rush upon the prisoner as he was taking him from the jail to the Court House in the afternoon. He himself was knocked down, and when he got up a soldier, mistaking him for one of the rioters, ran a bayonet against his breast with such force as to penetrate the flesh. Only the work of the soldiers and the presence of mind of his assistant saved the prisoner from the mob then.

Lieut. Goldney saw pistols drawn in the crowd, and heard members of it cry out not to be afraid of the soldiers, as they dare not fire except on a special order from the Governor.

Lieut. Justus estimated the crowd present at 2,500. In the rush for the prisoner he saw two pistols drawn by members of the mob.

MORE MILITARY RESERVATIONS ABANDONED

The War Department Turns a Number Over to the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—An order was issued at the War Department to-day turning over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposal the following abandoned military reservations:

The reservation on the west side of the Narrows of Puget Sound, at the south side of Gig Harbor; the reservation on the west side of the Narrows of Puget Sound, containing 637 acres; the reservation on the west side of the Narrows south of Point Evans, containing 635 acres, and the reservation on the north side of Gig Harbor, containing 559 acres.

The Fort Sully Reservation, South Dakota, situated on the Missouri River, twenty miles below the mouth of the Cheyenne, containing 25,984 acres.

The Fort Bowie Reservation, Arizona, situated in Apache Pass, about 100 miles from Tucson, containing 23,040 acres.

The Fort McKinney Reservation, Wyoming, situated on the Clear Fork of the Powder River, containing 24,960 acres.

The Fort Sidney Reservation, adjoining the town of Sidney, Neb., containing about 8,195 acres.

The Fort Supply Reservation, Oklahoma, situated on Wolf and Beaver Creeks, containing 40,320 acres.

This order places these reservations under the Interior Department and opens them to settlement under the general land laws.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Frederick Law Olmsted is at the Brunswick.

—E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica is at the Gilsey House.

—Senator C. W. Stapleton of Syracuse is at the Metropole.

—Bank Superintendent Charles M. Preston of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—The Hon. M. C. Butler of North Carolina is at the Hotel Kensington.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field of Stockbridge, Mass., is at the Buckingham.

—Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont and J. H. Millard of Omaha are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts and James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie are at the Murray Hill.

FIFTY YEARS' GOOD WORK

The Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Five Points Mission.

BISHOP NEWMAN ON TAMMANY RULE

He Would Turn the Wigwam into a House of Industry for Homeless New-York Children—Funds for the Mission.

The golden jubilee of the Five Points Mission was celebrated last night before a crowded house, at Carnegie Music Hall.

Fifty years ago the New-York Ladies Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was established at Five Points, then the worst section of the city, by a number of women, three of whom, Mrs. Joseph A. Wright, Mrs. John A. Kennedy, and Mrs. H. B. Skidmore are living, and were present at last night's exercises.

The big music hall was filled throughout by 8:30 o'clock. Upon raised seats on the stage were 335 children from the mission, ranging in age from three years to fifteen years. They were dressed in their best, and seemed very happy.

Among the prominent people who sat on the stage were S. W. Bowne, the Chairman of the exercises; Bishop J. P. Newman, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Chadwick, J. Fletcher Shera, the musical director; Mrs. G. Van Aken, Principal of the night school; Miss Sara L. Dunning, and Mrs. Emma Price Johnston.

The programme was as follows:

Grand Triumphal Chorus.....Arr. Gounod
Invocation..The Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D. D.
Response, "Come, Ye Blessed of My Father,".....(By request)
Composed for the Anniversary of the Five Points Mission, 1860, by the late William B. Bradbury.
Morning Invitation.....Veazie
Incidental Solo, Mrs Emma Price Johnston.
Motion Songs.....Juvenile Classes
a. "Jack Frost."
b. "Little Boy Blue."
Address.
The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., LL. D.
Hand Calisthenics.....School
Flag of the Free.....Arr. Lohengrin
Motion Song.....Infant Class
Exercises in Holt System of Sight Singing...Miss Sara L. Dunning, Director
Light Gymnastics.....Infant Class
Golden Jubilee Offerings..
The Rev. J. S. Chadwick, D. D.
Little Snowflake.....Facer
Address.Bishop J. P. Newman, D. D., LL. D.
Chorus of Praise.....America
Benediction.

After the invocation by Dr. Baldwin, the response, "Come, Ye Blessed of My Father," was rendered in an effective manner by all the children. Their concerted singing throughout the evening reflected the highest credit upon the careful training of their musical instructor, J. Fletcher Shera.

"The Morning Invitation" was, perhaps, the most interesting number of the evening. The solo by Mrs. Johnston was not only well sung, but the accompanying chorus by the children was prettily arranged and skillfully executed. The selection received a double encore.

In the motion songs which followed, a little girl directed the girls, and the boys were led by a lad five years old, who impersonated "Little Boy Blue."

Dr. Behrends's address was brief but interesting.

"On my way to Carnegie Hall to-night," he said, "I remarked to a friend that mass meetings or jubilee celebrations did not draw very well, as a rule, nowadays. I am glad to see that I was mistaken. The picture this evening derives its effectiveness from the background. There are 335 children back of me who have told their story in song. In no place under the heavens is there such need of missionary work as in the big cities.

"Rome is Italy, Paris is France, London is England, and New-York is—or is very rapidly approaching the distinction—the United States.

"The knottiest problem of political economy is the honest government of our cities."

The hand calisthenics by the school were interesting, and a clever exhibition of useful training and the motion song by the infant class, consisting of a parade and a song in which whips were cracked, was well received. The sight singing displayed remarkable proficiency on the part of the pupils, as did the light gymnastics.

Dr. Chadwick, in introducing the subject of golden jubilee offerings, spoke of the record of the Five Points Mission during its fifty years of existence. He told that he had seen graduates of the school in the West as prosperous citizens, living in comfortable homes.

"This institution makes homes," he said, "and this Nation is essentially a Nation of homes."

The speaker called for contributions, and the result of the ushers' visits among the audience was apparently very gratifying, although the total sum contributed was not announced. Four people subscribed $100 each, one Sunday school gave $150, and Bishop Newman gave the remainder of a one-thousand-dollar subscription.

Bishop Newman, who made the last address, in the course of his remarks said:

"New-York is not yet out of danger. At the last election 108,000 votes were cast to support Tammany Hall. It is our duty to reduce that 108,000 to nothing and to turn Tammany Hall into a house of industry for the homeless children of New-York. We have a new Mayor. Now let us have a new Police Department and new Police Justices instead of the present ones, who draw big salaries for doing practically nothing.

"New-York should be the purest as she is now the fairest city in the world."

STEAMSHIP BOVIC FOUR DAYS OVERDUE

The White Star Agents Not Alarmed by the Freighter's Delay.

The White Star freight steamship Bovic, which sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 9, is now four days overdue at this port.

The agents express no uneasiness over the delay. They point to the strong westerly gales which have been prevailing on the Atlantic, and which have served to retard the voyages of nearly all the ships of the inward-bound fleet.

The Bovic is a stanch craft, and is in command of Capt. Thompson. Her cargo consists of 1,000 bales of jute, 60 bales of cotton, 96 boxes of machinery, two of which are consigned to the torpedo station at Newport; 157 tons of cannel coal, and a general assortment of ales, wines, and merchandise.

The vessel has not been sighted since she cleared Liverpool, on Nov. 9. Her ordinary time of passage is ten days. The Bovic is a sister ship to the Naronic, which sailed from this port about a year and a half ago and which has not been heard from since.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:10 A. M.—Steamer Alamo of the Mallory Line; Pier 20 East River; damage, $20,000.
10:30 A. M.—35 and 37 Vesey Street; American Tea Company; damage slight.
12 Noon—75 Forsyth Street; rooms of Dora Meshefsky; damage trifling.
2:55 P. M.—6 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; stable of William Kelly; damage, $50.
3:05 P. M.—31 Park Row; Daily News Building; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—1,785 First Avenue; Carl Schloss; flat; damage, $10.
4:55 P. M.—595 Second Avenue; occupied by Annie Volpie; damage, $50.
5:45 P. M.—81 Canal Street; occupied by Morris Marks; no damage.
8:35 P. M.—539 East Nineteenth Street; occupied by Tobias New; damage, $1,000.

TELEPHONE RATES.

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LITERATURE'S INVITING VOICES

H. W. MABIE ON THE SERVICES OF GREAT WRITERS.

Lecture Before the Alumnae of the Woman's Law Class—Great Books Are the Enemies of Philistinism.

The alumnae of the Woman's Law Class of the University of the City of New-York and their friends assembled in the Academy of Medicine last night and listened to a lecture by Hamilton W. Mabie on "Literature as a Personal Resource." The lecture hall was filled with an intelligent and highly appreciative audience, a large majority being young women.

Mrs. Ralph L. Shainwald of the Woman's Legal Education Society presided, and among those present were the Rev. Dr. H. M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the University; Prof. Isaac F. Russell, Lecturer of the Woman's Law Class; Prof. Henry Drisler of Columbia College, ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs, Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, Acting President of the Woman's Legal Education Society; Mrs. J. C. Croly, Mrs. H. Hermann, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Isaac F. Russell, and the Countess de Montagne.

In introducing the lecturer, Mrs. Shainwald showed the close relation of literature to law, and spoke of the broad and liberal policy of the university in establishing a chair for the instruction of women in law. She paid a warm tribute to Mr. Mabie for holding out a loyal and encouraging hand to woman.

Mr. Mabie said that no other art has so many and such persuasive voices as literature. He added:

It would be an impertinence to speak for Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, and other creators of the literature of power, if their voices were not so constantly silenced in the hurry and tumult of modern life. The great writers render us a far deeper service than that of instruction, broadening and refreshing us. Reading their works means a renewal of the force that is so constantly taken out of us by our activities and experiences; for the first quality which goes from us as our experience broadens is freshness of spirit—joy in life for the sake of life, zest in work for the sake of work. The freshness of youth is often followed by the gradual loss of eagerness, by the lowering of the fires, and by the deadening of the sensibilities.

The quality of all art is just this quality of freshness of spirit. It is the element of immortal youth which the great writers, the great painters, and the great musicians infuse into their work which gives that work its perennial and its obvious charm. This is the quality of Homer, the greatest poet of the childhood of the race. It is the quality of Shakespeare, over whose tragedies, as over whose comedies, there plays this delicious freshness of feeling, of sensibility, and of imagination. It is the quality of Emerson, who, to the last hour of his life, looked out upon the world with the eager interest of youth.

The greatest books bring us also that breadth of intelligence and sympathy which transforms us from provincials into citizens of the world, which takes us out of the societies, the governments, the political conditions, the churches, the specific kinds of knowledge in which we live, and transports us into the world of universal life. They are the born enemies of Philistinism, the essence of which is self-satisfaction; certainty that what one has is the best, and that one has all he needs of it. Better than all, the great books constantly renew our faith in the ideal, which is not the dream of poets or the vision of artists, but, as Goethe said, the fulfillment of the real and therefore the most necessary element in the life of men. When the ideal perishes, society dies, for it is the end of every profession, the type of every noble character, and the inspiration of every art.

All great literature is an interpretation of life from the side of idealism presented in types, in characters, and in illustrations, which, like Dante's "Divine Comedy" or Goethe's "Faust" or Shakespeare's plays, lead us through persons to principles, and through the phenomena of experience to the great underlying laws of which we are the creatures.

At the close of the lecture Chancellor MacCracken thanked Mr. Mable for his instructive discourse.

THE WESTWOOD MURDER MYSTERY

Arrest of a Negress in Toronto, Who Pleads Guilty, Then Retracts It.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—The mystery which surrounded the murder of Frank B. Westwood on Oct. 6 of the present year is apparently a mystery no longer. Westwood answered the door bell at his father's house, and, upon opening the door, was fatally shot by some person standing just outside.

There has been a persistent hunt by detectives for the perpetrator of the crime, and on Tuesday they arrested Clara Ford, a mulatto tailoress, charged with having committed the crime. The girl was given a preliminary hearing before Police Magistrate Dennison, and when the charge had been read to her she astounded bench, bar, and spectators by pleading guilty, but later changed her plea to not guilty. A week's adjournment was taken, and the girl was remanded to prison.

A motive for the crime has not been established. One theory is that she was angered because of a paragraph in a local paper, attributed to young Westwood, calling attention to the masquerading of a girl in male attire, a freak which Clara Ford frequently indulged in.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 22.—Fire destroyed the large warehouse of the Rock County Tobacco Growers' Association, entailing a loss of from $25,000 to $30,000. Insurance, $23,000.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 22.—This morning the residence of Contractor Van Antwerp, at Manasquan, burned; loss, $3,000, partly insured.

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GET THE GENUINE
BROMO CAFFEINE
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WHY WAS MEADE REMOVED

Division of Opinion Among the Officers at the Navy Yard.

MAY NOT LIKE FRANK CRITICISMS.

The Rear Admiral Says the Affair Will Be Cleared Up Very Soon—Inquiry Into the Cincinnati Collision.

The Navy Department's action in revoking the order which appointed Rear Admiral Meade President of the Court of Inquiry which was convened for the purpose of investigating the accident which befell the cruiser Cincinnati was a guarded topic in naval circles yesterday.

Capt. F. M. Bunce, who was selected to take the Rear Admiral's place as President of the board, prefers to remain silent as to why the substitution was made. Only hints as to why the Navy Department thought it advisable to rescind the orders could be had from other officers stationed at the yard.

It was suggested by some that the Admiral had overstepped the conventional line when he criticised the ships of the new navy in that memorable lecture delivered before the Society of Marine Architects and Marine Engineers a short time ago, and that the department had taken this method of making its disapprobation known.

Other officers were of the opinion that if the department objected to the Admiral's rather freely-expressed comments on shortcomings of certain vessels, it would not have taken a circuitous method of making its disapproval known.

The Admiral was seen last night, at the Park Avenue Hotel, by a reporter for The New-York Times. He was asked why the change in orders had been made.

"I have nothing to say," he replied. Then he added: "It is a matter that will be straightened out within the next twenty-four hours."

"Is there any significance in the department's action in revoking your orders?" he was asked.

"None whatever, that I am aware of," was the reply. "And now I would rather not say anything more on the subject."

The naval court of inquiry met at the navy yard yesterday. Officers familiar with the circumstances consider the convening of the court as a mere matter of form, and do not think that the result of the inquiry will attach any blame to the officers of the ship, because it has been fairly demonstrated that the object struck by the cruiser was an unknown obstruction with which no amount of care could have prevented a collision.

The court now consists of Capt. F. M. Bunce, Capt. F. H. Farquhar, and Capt. Silas Casey, with Lieut. W. J. Sears as Judge Advocate.

Commander Henry Glass of the Cincinnati was the first witness. He testified that he was not on the bridge when the accident occurred, having gone to his cabin a few minutes before. Immediately after the Cincinnati hit the object he had caused soundings to be taken, and found the depth of water corresponded with that shown upon the chart.

Commander Glass stated that had he been on deck he would not have allowed the ship to have approached Execution Rock so closely as she had done.

The witness added that no bearing of the obstruction had been obtained. He said that Lieut. Dillingham, Ensign Wells, and the pilot were on the bridge when he went below. The buoy which marks Gangway Rock was then abeam, the weather was clear, and, according to his judgment, the course the ship was then steering would have carried her clear of all known obstructions.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley, he added, relieved the officer of the watch and took charge of the deck in person immediately after the accident took place.

An adjournment was then taken.

THE PRINCETON CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Glowing Tributes Paid to the Late President McCosh—A Grill Supper.

The Princeton Club of New-York held its first meeting for the season at the Hotel Brunswick last night, and elected a set of officers for the ensuing year. After the meeting the members enjoyed a grill supper, consisting of stuffed crabs, canape Brunswick, brandy figs, and beer.

The room in which the meeting was held was decorated with the orange and black. Before the President's table stood a big oil painting of Dr. McCosh. Tributes to the memory of the late President of the college were made in a set of resolutions presented by James W. Alexander, and by the speakers, some of them graduates of Princeton before Dr. McCosh took charge.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Richardson, the librarian of Princeton College. Dr. Richardson pointed out the steady growth of the college library under the administration of Dr. McCosh. He explained that the library had increased in number of volumes fivefold under Dr. McCosh, and said that the doctor was one of the best patrons of the library.

He suggested that the members of the club take pains to build up a larger library. Mr. Chetwood, a graduate of Princeton, living on the Pacific coast, made a witty speech. He pointed out the advisability of a committee from the club making a tour of the Western States. He explained that similar bodies from Yale and Harvard had never gone further West than Denver, Col., and that a visit from a body of Princeton men would mean an increase in attendance at Princeton of at least fifty men annually.

The officers elected were: President—William B. Hornblower; Vice Presidents—Hugh L. Cole, Charles B. Green, William Hull Wickham, John W. Aitken, Charles Scribner, H. Taylor Pyne, and C. C. Cuyler; Executive Committee—Adrian H. Joline, John C. Ten Eyck, Alexander R. Gulick, and Benjamin B. McAlpin; Secretary—Robert Kelly Prentice; Treasurer—C. Ledyard Blair.

Oklahoma Wants to be a State.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 22.—The Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Executive Committee has issued a call for a Statehood Convention, to be held Nov. 28, at El Reno. Democrats, Republicans, and Populists are bending their energies toward making one State of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. The recent depredations of outlaws and the favorable report of the Dawes Commission are considered formidable arguments in favor of Statehood.

For Receiving Smuggled Gin.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 22.—Samuel Willett, sixty-nine years old, of 74 Bush Street, Brooklyn, was arrested here to-day while receiving three barrels of gin that had been smuggled on the Italian bark Pennevento. Subsequently, Antonio Fantolli, the Captain, and three of the crew were arrested. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Romaine to-morrow.

Killed While Crossing the Track.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Nov. 22.—Mrs. McKay of York Avenue, this place, was killed by a locomotive at the Jersey Street crossing of the Rapid Transit Railroad at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. McKay, who was over fifty years old, attempted to pass under the gates in front of an east-bound train. She was too late, and was struck and thrown thirty feet away upon a bank.

THE SAVAGES ARE GONE.

Succeeded by Foes to Civilization Against Which Steel and Bullets Are Unavailing.

"Where great cities now stand, the Indians once skulked among the trees, lying in wait for the unsuspecting settler," says the teacher who tells little boys and girls about the growth of their country. He might add that danger did not depart with the savages. The unrelenting enemy of this generation is impure air. It lies in wait in shops, offices, and homes, and even in the streets.

You yawn and stretch and feel inclined to doze when you should be wide awake; you are keenly hungry at times, yet you turn from the sight of food. A dull feeling in the head sticks to you day and by night. This foe has fastened himself upon you.

You are not his only victim. Follow the example of the others, and shake off the effects of foul air by that surest and best of stimulants, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. This article has been made with a view to its efficacy in helping the body to overcome the lassitudes and weakness following intense work, excitement, and physical hardship of any sort. Conditions producing a slow circulation and debility of the digestive organs may lay the foundations for long sickness.

The best way to combat them, as the foremost medical authorities admit, is to use a stimulant which must be absolutely free from deleterious substance.

All the requirements of science in this direction are met by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Druggists and grocers know this, and therefore always have it in stock.

WEDDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

Davies—De Garmendia.

A charming house wedding, which took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, was that of Miss Marie Rose De Garmendia to Julien Townsend Davies. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., a relative of the family, at the home of the bride's parents, 43 West Forty-eighth Street.

The bride, who is a beautiful brunette, was attended by her sister, Miss Anita De Garmendia. She wore a handsome gown of white satin and point lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The maid of honor carried Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The bridegroom is a nephew of Mr. Bradley Martin, and cousin of the Countess of Craven. Frederick Davies, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Edward A. Crowninshield and Archibald Livingston acted as ushers.

Only a few intimate friends and relatives of the family were present, as the bride's father is convalescent from a severe illness.

The young couple will sail for Venezuela on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. De Garmendia.

Garrison—Coudert.

Miss Constance Coudert, daughter of Mr. Charles Coudert, was married yesterday, to William R. Garrison, at the home of her parents, 36 West Forty-eighth Street.

The house was beautifully decorated with flowers, and a temporary altar was erected in the drawing room. Archbishop Corrigan, who is an intimate friend of the family, officiated.

The bride is a niece of Frederic R. Coudert and sister to the Marquise de Choiseul of Paris.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Grace, Marguerite, and Jeanne Clarisse Coudert and Miss Katherine Garrison. Alfonso de Navarro was best man. The ushers were Charles du Pont Coudert, Charles Halsted Mapes, and Harry Pelham Robbins. The bride wore a heavy white satin gown, with flounces of point lace. She carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and orchids. The bridesmaids' bouquets of green orchids and lilies of the valley were tied with green ribbons.

The bridegroom has purchased a house at Tuxedo, where the young couple will reside after a short wedding trip.

Zittel—Odell.

Miss Grace Darling Odell was married to Harry E. Zittel last evening, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. Kittredge officiated.

Miss Hattie Zittel was maid of honor, and Miss Marie Bolton, Miss Annie Carbrey, Miss Kate Merlan, and Miss Carrie Odell were the bridesmaids.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin and duchesse lace, and the maid of honor was in white mousseline de soie. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. Edgar Odell. Edward E. Zittel acted as groomsman, and Charles Carbrey, Alexander Duff, Harry Fish, and Frank M. Zittel as ushers.

The wedding reception which followed, at Sherry's, was largely attended.

Beach—Bonner.

The marriage of Miss Marie Adèle Bonner to William Nicholas Beach took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin and a profusion of orange blossoms.

Miss Edith Bonner was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Adams, Miss Edith Olcott, Miss Edith Stone, and Miss Ruth Thompson. Edward McVicker acted as best man, with Paul Russell Bonner, W. G. Franklin, Melville P. Hall, Charles H. Kirner, Jr., H. N. Kidd, and Alfred H. Swayne as ushers.

Sugden—Arnold.

Holy Trinity Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, was the scene yesterday of the wedding of Miss Jessie Arnold to E. Percy Sugden.

The bride is the daughter of Dr. Edmund S. T. Arnold of Newport, R. I., and the bridegroom is the son of Samuel Sugden of Oak Lodge, Southgate, Middlesex, England.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George J. McGill of Trinity Church, Newport.

Mohun—Barry.

Miss Harriette L. Barry, granddaughter of Mrs. Samuel F. Barry, was married to R. Dorsey Loraine Mohun of Washington in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of the church, officiated.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

What You Want
Is What We Have.

You want high quality, you want beauty, and you want economy. You want to get the most wear and comfort and pleasure possible from the furniture you buy. None of our Furniture is inartistic or unsuitable for a tasteful home. It is all made with the greatest nicety and care. For beauty and variety of design and finish it is unsurpassed. Our prices are much lower than the prices asked by the ordinary retailer.

Beautiful designs are plentiful and cheap if you

"Buy of the Maker."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

CONTESTING LUDLAM'S CODICIL

Joseph Ludlam, His Son, Objects to the Gift of Most of the Estate to Mrs. T. B. Wakeman.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 22.—A contest has been begun in the Queens County Surrogate's Court against the probate of a codicil to the will of the late Elbert Ludlam of Oyster Bay. Mr. Ludlam died June 21, leaving an estate valued at $30,000. He had two children, Joseph Ludlam and Emily L. Wakeman, wife of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the New-York lawyer. Mr. Ludlam made a will some time before his death giving to his wife a life interest in his estate, and at her death dividing it equally between his two children. Mrs. Ludlam died before her husband. Shortly after this will was made Elbert L. Wakeman, son of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, went to Oyster Bay with his wife to live with his grandfather.

When, at the death of the testator, the will was offered for probate it was found that a codicil had been added, which provided that Joseph Ludlam should inherit a mortgage on a house in Astoria, L. I., worth $2,500, and the remainder of the property should go to his sister, Mrs. Wakeman. The witnesses and proponents of the codicil were young Wakeman and his wife. The will was admitted to probate, but Joseph Ludlam contested the probate of the codicil.

James Ludlam, a nephew of the testator, was the first witness when the case came up in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Ludlam keeps a grocery store in Oyster Bay, and his uncle, he said, often went there for groceries. The objections to the codicil were made on the ground that the old man had lost much of his mental power when the instrument was drawn up.

Ludlam told several amusing incidents to prove this. Once, he said, the testator had entered his store and declared that the hitching post was gone from in front of the place. He was assured that it was still there, but stuck to his story, and Ludlam finally went out and tied his horse for him. Another time he came into the store and remarked: "I want some—" and leaving the sentence unfinished, sat down. Presently he asked if his order had been made ready, and was indignant when told he had given none. He brought a basket into the store one day and wanted it filled with kerosene oil.

Elbert Ludlam's wife died in August, 1893. Ludlam, the witness said, never seemed to realize that she was dead, and often inquired after her. He was found one night wandering about the village, and another time he nearly fell into a pond by the side of a road.

The case was adjourned for two weeks.

THE ERICSSON'S MISFORTUNES

FORCED, FOR THE THIRD TIME, TO ABANDON A TRIAL.

This Time an Air Pump Broke—Her Crew Believed to be at Fault—Running at a Speed of 23 Knots.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 22.—Misfortune follows the torpedo boat Ericsson, which has now been here nearly ten weeks waiting to get a speed run before being accepted by the Government.

She got away from her wharf this morning at 5:26 o'clock, and scudded away for the course in the darkness. The run out was in comparatively smooth water, with a light wind from the westward, conditions that bade fair to end the tedious efforts to make the speed record.

She had reached the course at Stratford, when, while steaming at a fair pace, the starboard air pump broke, and all possibility of a speed run to-day vanished. The Ericsson then put about, returning here, where she must again repair.

How long it will take to get her ready again for a run will not be known until this evening, when the air pumps have been taken out. The four Government vessels marking the course are still at their stations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The torpedo boat Ericsson has failed on her third official trial trip. Acting Secretary McAdoo this morning received from Commodore Selfridge, Chairman of the trial board, the following telegram:

"Broke starboard air pump. Running at time 23 knots."

Naval officers think that this settled the fact that the Ericsson is badly handled, and that she cannot be expected to succeed until her crew is changed.

The speed the vessel must make is 24 knots, and her breakdown at 23 knots' speed sufficiently indicates, in naval officers' opinion, that something is radically wrong on the little boat.

Naval engineers claim that the vessel has demonstrated her ability to make 24 knots under proper management, and assert that if a regular naval crew should be substituted for the Mississippi River men now in charge the Ericsson would make an acceptable record. It is likely that the Navy Department will refuse to permit any further trials under the present management. Half a dozen ships, including the Cincinnati and Dolphin, have been kept at considerable expense for the last two weeks attending the trials. It is thought that the trial board will return to Washington for consultation with Secretary Herbert.

CAPT. CALVERT'S HASTE CAUSES DELAY

His Anxiety to Enter the Peruvian Leads to Complications.

Agents of the Allan-State Line of steamships are now meditating on the proverbial evils of much haste.

When the Peruvian arrived from Glasgow last Monday Capt. Calvert hastened ashore with the manifest, anxious to get his vessel entered before the Custom House closed, so that the work of discharging the cargo could begin early the next day. He had hardly disappeared over one gangway before the boarding officer appeared at the other.

It is required by the customs authorities that manifests be made in duplicate, and it is the boarding officer's duty to certify that they are in duplicate. This the boarding officer refused to do in the case of the Peruvian, as there was only one in evidence when he boarded the steamship, and he could not say whether it was a copy or not.

The Collector retained the copy that was furnished him by Capt. Calvert, and the agents of the line have the other. Before the ship can obtain her clearance papers it will be necessary to bring together the two manifests and have them certified before the boarding officer. As that official's duties will require his presence in localities other than the Collector's or agent's offices during the present week, the chances are that the Peruvian will have to clear in bond, and allow the matter to be straightened out after her departure.

Democrats Gain by Recount.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 22.—The Commissioners who are recounting the vote of Hudson County discovered this evening a clerical error of 100 votes in the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward of Hoboken. The returns put the vote at 168 for the Democratic candidates, while the actual vote is 268. This latter agrees with the vote as filed with the Secretary of State.

The change will elect Thomas Jacob, Frederick C. Wolbert, and Joseph P. Mullin, Democrats, in place of the three lowest Republicans declared elected by the Board of Canvassers.

Women leaving town to-day can find

The Ladies' Home Journal

on the news-stand at any railway station.

Look for the large pile conspicuously displayed, first row on the counter. If you forget it ask for a copy on the train. Sold on all roads.

10 cents a copy
All Newsdealers
The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia

REFRIGERATORS
FOR FAMILY USE, HOTELS, STEAMSHIPS, &c.
UNDER THE WICKES PATENTS.
THE BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER CO., 860 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THEATRICAL MEN HAVE A QUARREL

Rosenberg and Erlanger Said to Have Had a Harmless Encounter.

Henry Rosenberg and A. L. Erlanger appear to have had a difference of opinion yesterday, which resulted in Mr. Erlanger's ordering Mr. Rosenberg out of the office of Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger, theatrical managers, at 25 West Thirtieth Street, and following the order up with a blow, which Mr. Rosenberg returned.

Then there was some additional countering as the two contestants hurried down the staircase leading to the sidewalk.

Friends of both gentlemen—and each of them has many—were claiming the victory last night for their favorites. Beyond the activity necessary in a controversy of this kind, there was nothing to indicate that any great harm had been done to either combatant.

Mr. Rosenberg is popular, and so is Mr. Erlanger. Mr. Rosenberg is the manager of the Harlem Opera House, of which Oscar Hammerstein, a relative of his, is the proprietor.

Mr. Rosenberg, it is reported, wrote a letter to Mr. Erlanger canceling a date for a certain attraction at his theatre. As the story goes, he went into the exchange, at 25 West Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon. Several men have offices or desk room on the floor on which is Mr. Erlanger's office, and it is claimed that Mr. Rosenberg called to see some man other than Mr. Erlanger. However this may be, the two gentlemen got discussing matters rather hotly. Mr. Erlanger is credited with having struck the first blow.

There was no one at the office, 25 West Thirtieth Street, last night, when a reporter for The New-York Times called to see what it was all about. M. M. McDermott, who is connected with "Old Hoss" Hoey's company, and who was in the vicinity at the time of the combat, said:

"It did not last long, and I guess nobody was very much hurt. Those who were close to the two men say that Erlanger struck first and that Rosenberg followed with two passes, and then Erlanger came in with another. As I understand it, the trouble was over Mr. Rosenberg's desire to cancel a certain engagement made for his Opera House in Harlem."

COMPOSITORS DRIVEN OUT BY FIRE

Much Excitement for a Short Time in The Daily News Building in Park Row.

Park Row was the scene of considerable excitement at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a fire was discovered in The Daily News Building, 32 Park Row.

The fire was a small one, but it almost caused a panic. Compositors were at work on the top floor of the building, when smoke blew across the windows opening on Theatre Alley, in the rear. On investigation the fire was found to be on the third floor,

LAWYER HOWE'S STORY

His Connection with the Pitzel Insurance Case.

CLAIMS TO BE INNOCENT OF FRAUD

The St. Louis Attorney Surrenders to the Philadelphia Police After Telling His Story.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Japtha D. Howe, the St. Louis attorney, who has been indicted for complicity in the conspiracy against the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, arrived here from Washington at noon to-day.

He was met at the station by Lawyer McDonald of St. Louis, who reached Philadelphia yesterday, and who will be Howe's counselor. Howe surrendered himself to Superintendent of Police Linden after making a statement of his connection with the affair. The alleged accomplice of Holmes and Mrs. Pitzel was not accompanied to Philadelphia by Senator Cockrell, whose good offices he went to Washington to seek. It is inferred that the Senator will not represent Howe in the case. Howe stated that Senator Cockrell's absence was due to the fact that he (the Senator) had no acquaintance in Philadelphia that would be of service to him.

Before surrendering himself, Howe acceded to the request of a dozen newspaper men and was escorted to the reporters' room in the City Hall, where he made a statement. He said:

"Gentlemen, I learn more about this case every day. At this time there is very little to say. I can tell you that Mrs. Pitezel came to me as an attorney and asked me to prosecute her insurance claim. The first thing I did, I believe, was to notify the St. Louis agent of the insurance company, relying upon him to communicate with the main office in Philadelphia. I next wrote to the Superintendent of Police, Capt. Linden, to the company, and to the Coroner. The Coroner, in replying, said the body was here and must be identified, 'for,' said he, 'we know it as the body of B. F. Perry, and unless there is some other identification it will be buried as the body of Perry.'

"I asked the widow, upon the receipt of this letter, about the conflict in the name. She told me that Pitezel, her husband, was living in Philadelphia under the name of Perry, and showed me a number of letters from him that convinced me that the writer was her husband. I told Mrs. Pitezel that she must go to Philadelphia with me. Then I had another letter from the Coroner, saying that he must have positive marks of identification in order to demonstrate that the corpse was Pitezel's. I showed this letter to Mrs. Pitezel, and told her that she must assist me in getting those positive marks. She gave them to me, and I transmitted the description to the Coroner. I again received word from the Coroner—or from some one else—that still the identification was insufficient. 'That,' I told Mrs. Pitezel, 'means that you must go on to Philadelphia.' She replied that the baby was not well, and that she could not leave it. I told her that I would take care of the child. Then she said she had no money. I was poor, and could not pay her way. I told her that she must raise the money herself."

At this point McDonald, who was present, exclaimed: "Oh, I don't see the use of going into all these details."

"True," rejoined Howe, and he was thoughtful for a minute. Resuming, he said: "Anyway, Mrs. Pitezel raised the money; she got it from her groceryman. When I went for her I found her sick in bed. Some one must go, I told her. She said the little girl (Alice) could go. I did not like the idea, but it was the best we could do, for Mrs. Pitezel was too ill to move. I brought the child on with me. She identified the body to the satisfaction of the company, and I got the $10,000. Returning to St. Louis, I gave it to Mrs. Pitezel and took her receipt for it. I gave her my receipt for my fee, and that is all I have seen of her or of the case."

With this Howe arose, apparently done with his statement, but a volley of questions flew about his ears instantly.

"Was your fee $2,500?" was asked.

"Mrs. Pitezel paid me a fee of $2,500," Howe replied.

When asked as to his connections with Holmes and what he knew of him, Howe said that at present he did not care to talk about that part of the case. Neither did he care to discuss the connection of train-robber Hedgepeth with the case. Howe then went to the office of Superintendent of Police Linden to surrender himself.

Lawyer McDonald had an interview with Police Superintendent Linden to-day. Mr. McDonald went into an explanation of the manner in which he gave Howe the letter of introduction to Capt. Linden, which went far to enable him to collect the $10,000 insurance money for Mrs. Pitezel.

The Superintendent of Police, after the interview, declared that he saw no reason to doubt anything McDonald said. He said: "I have had no relations with McDonald for the past eight years, but I have heard of him as one hears of acquaintances, and I have never heard a word to his injury. In 1886 Mr. McDonald stood high at the criminal bar. It was he alone who worked up the Maxwell case, and convicted the accused, who was hanged. The Maxwell affair was similar in some respects to the present mystery. I consider Mr. McDonald among the ablest of criminal lawyers in the United States. So far as I know, he is reputable, honest, and trustworthy. I do not believe he would do a dishonorable act, and I cannot think he would knowingly have written such a letter as would have brought about the success of any crooked scheme. His explanation of the letter he wrote was entirely satisfactory to me."

Late this afternoon District Attorney Graham announced that he would accept $2,500 bail for Howe's release. A. S. L. Shields, who has been engaged to defend Howe, stated that his client could not at present furnish that amount. Howe will not be locked up, however, until every effort has been made to secure the bail.

HOLMES'S RECORD IN THE PAST.

The Pitezel Swindle Not the First in Which He Has Been Involved.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—There is no longer a doubt that a part, at least, of the story told in Philadelphia by H. H. Holmes, the insurance swindler, is true. It is certain that Anna Williams did come to Chicago to join her sister Minnie, and that she was seen several times in Holmes's company, but whether she was murdered is a point that can only be cleared when her sister Minnie is brought to light. Anna Williams's trunk is still unopened in a local express office. The waybill in their possession shows it was sent from Midlothian, Texas, July 7, 1893, addressed to Miss Minnie Williams, care of H. Gordon, 1,220 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill. When the express company tried to deliver the trunk it was refused, as nobody named Williams or Gordon ever lived there. Nothing has ever been discovered of the whereabouts of Anna Williams.

The real reason which drove Holmes from Chicago is believed to be the detection of his scheme to swindle a number of fire insurance companies. Early in November, 1893, the premises at 701 Sixty-third Street were burned. The place was insured for $60,000 in the name of the Campbell-Yates Manufacturing Company. The companies had reason to suspect that the fire was the work of incendiaries. Investigation showed that the incorporators of the Campbell-Yates concern were A. S. Yates, Hiram S. Campbell, H. H. Holmes, Henry Owens, and M. R. Williams. Owens was the colored porter who worked for Holmes. M. R. Williams was the stenographer, Minnie Williams. Yates and Campbell could not be located.

In the meantime, Holmes, Minne Williams, and Pitezel had moved to a house in Laurel Avenue. Suddenly Holmes blossomed out as if he had laid his hands on considerable money, and hired handsome apartments at the Plaza Hotel, opposite Lincoln Park. The party registered as H. H. Holmes and wife and B. F. Pittzel.

The last time Holmes was seen was in the office of a certain insurance company, where he had come as Hiram S. Campbell to receive the amount of his insurance money. Afterward Minnie Williams made a complete admission of the fraudulent character of the fire, and gave up the insurance papers. The sudden disappearance of the Williams girls from Chicago is still unexplained. Minnie was last seen here in December, 1893, in company with her sister Anna. The two were seen together several times, just previous to the disappearance of Holmes. The story told by Holmes to the police in Philadelphia, that he saw Minnie kill Anna, and that he helped dispose of the body and aided Minnie to escape to Europe, is generally doubted. Several people who knew Holmes well say they believe Holmes, aided by Pitezel, killed both the Williams girls to get possession of the fortune belonging to the girls, and that Holmes afterward disposed of Pitezel, collected his life insurance, and was making plans to leave the country when arrested.

Frank E. Blackman, who was said by Insurance Swindler Holmes to have received $1,000 out of the $10,000 which Holmes got from the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company this morning, denied that he was given part of the money. Mr. Blackman is a loan broker with an office at 69 Dearborn Street. He said: "I do not know this man Holmes at all. I never saw him in my life, nor had any business transaction with him, either directly or indirectly, and do not see why he should drag me into the case. I own the lease on the drug store which Holmes used to run at Sixty-third and Wallace Streets, but did not get it from him. I do not know Pitezel."

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 22.—John Pitezel, brother of B. F. Pitezel, lives four miles south of this city on a farm. Two weeks ago he received a letter from his sister informing him of the death of his brother, B. F. Pitezel, but this letter did not contain either the particulars of his death or the cause of death. He simply was given to understand that his brother was dead.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—It has been discovered that two of the Pitezel children left St. Louis Sept. 27 with a man, and that Mrs. Pitezel gave out erroneous information as to where they had gone. According to a communication in the possession of Chief Harrigan, typewritten and signed by a prominent business man of St. Louis, the party left St. Louis over the Big Four route Thursday night, Sept. 27. The St. Louis merchant says the man told him he was a drummer, and was on his way to Philadelphia to collect $10,000 insurance money on the body of a man killed by an explosion. He had been to Philadelphia shortly before with one of the dead man's daughters, and had identified the body. The two children he had with him on the train were also those of the deceased, and he was going to leave them in Cincinnati with relatives. He wound up by saying that he was employed by the insurance company and was getting $200 for bringing the children on.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—On Friday, Nov. 2, two men, who are supposed to be H. H. Holmes and B. F. Pitezel, the alleged life-insurance conspirators, were in this city. Both men called at The Daily Saratogian office, and had inserted in that paper the following obituary notice:

Charles G. Whitney of Chicago, a well-known commercial traveler, died Tuesday at his home on Franklin Street, in this village, leaving a widow and one child in Chicago. His remains were taken to New-York for interment.

Both men subsequently appeared in The Saratogian counting room to purchase copies of the paper containing the notice. When the man who presented the notice for publication was asked the number of the street where Whitney had died, he replied: "No matter." Inquiries made to-day of local physicians, undertakers, and residents on Franklin Street fail to develop any knowledge of Whitney or his death. Neither was any transfer permit issued by the Board of Health for the removal of his remains elsewhere, nor burial here, nor were the remains of Whitney sent from Saratoga either by rail or express.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 22.—H. H. Holmes, alias Mudgett, charged with swindling an insurance company, is probably a man who was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in the class of '84. He entered the university Sept. 21, 1882, giving his residence as Maple Rapids, Mich., and Mr. Nathan Wright as his preceptor. Some of the professors here recollect him as being a scamp. He had a breach of promise episode with a hairdresser, a widow, who came to Ann Arbor from St. Louis, Mich.

Election Outrages in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against thirteen men for participation in the election outrages perpetrated in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, culminating in the Colliander murder. They are John, alias "Major," Sampson; Thomas, alias "Kid," Murphy; William, alias "Clabby," Burns; Tony Lynch, John McCagney, Barney Birch, John Bingham, William Moffitt, M. Riley, Philip Trimble, John Santry, Charles Tindall, and George McGuire. All are members of the Market Street gang, and are charged with assault with intent to kill. Some are under arrest.

A Peacemaker Murdered.

FAIRVIEW, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Kearney Brown, aged twenty-two, while intoxicated, began quarreling with his family this afternoon. Mrs. Brown called on Lewis Moore, a farm hand, to assist in quieting Kearney. Moore found Brown in the act of shooting his father, and in trying to get possession of the revolver, received a bullet wound from which he will die. Moore is a married man and the father of four small children.

Pittsburg Defense Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—C. H. Mansur, acting Controller of the Treasurer, has denied the application of attorneys for a rehearing in the matter of Charles H. Armstrong and 158 others, whose claims against the United States are known in the Treasury Department as "the Pittsburg defense cases." The claims aggregate over $73,000, and are for reimbursement of money expended in 1863 in erecting fortifications for the defense of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn.

Actor McSheridan in an Asylum.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—E. J. McSheridan, formerly a member of the Frohman company, was sent to the Asylum for the Insane at Kankakee this morning at his own request by Judge Bishop. He told the court that all he needed was rest and two meals a day, and that his few days' sojourn in the Detention Hospital had been one continual round of pleasure, uproar, and applause. He said he would enjoy a six months' stay in the asylum.

Mount Ranier Is Behaving Well.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 22.—The story that Mount Rainier is in a state of eruption is a fake, started by a local newspaper. The mountain is motionless, although a stream of melting snow is said to have been observed on the mountainside yesterday.

GENUINE DEMOCRATS THEY

Shepardites Stand Firm for Their Party's Redemption.

THE OVERTHROW IN KINGS COUNTY

Followers of the Old "Machine" Turn Against It and Reformers Rapidly Gain in Popular Favor.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the old "machine," so long in control in Brooklyn, is daily losing its following, and as the old political workers turn against it the popularity of James D. Bell, the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, is growing.

Many favorable comments on Mr. Bell's speech at the Athenaeum Wednesday night were heard yesterday, and he was said to have hit the nail squarely on the head and said things which were very pertinent on the questions of the hour.

Mr. Bell did not mince words when he said Democratic success under the old leaders in the City of Brooklyn is impossible. That has been fully demonstrated in the last two campaigns, when the old "machine" and the members of the Willoughby Street ring were relegated to the rear. They are done for, so far as leading the Democracy to victory in the future is concerned, and it is certain that any movement with the old McLaughlin "ring" at the head will meet with deserved defeat.

The speech of Mr. Bell was not pleasing to some of the old members of the Brooklyn "machine," and one of them interrupted him and said it was no time to be lectured. Mr. Bell continued, telling truths which the old leaders, such as John Delmar, ex-Senator P. H. McCarren, ex-Sheriff John Courtney, ex-Coroner George H. Lindsay, and many others who were at the meeting knew to be true, and they seemed to sink out of sight for the time being.

There are many of the old followers of the "machine" who have turned against it and who are now endeavoring to down the very body of which they were at one time a part.

Among this element may be mentioned James A. Murtha, Jr., the son of an office holder under the McLaughlin "ring," and who was part of the machine. Mr. Murtha was the regular Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District, but was defeated at the late election.

Even before the election Mr. Murtha had become somewhat independent in his views, and since election he has turned on the "machine" leaders, and is now interested in the movement of organizing a Democratic club to better the condition of the Democracy and to fight the Willoughby Street "machine."

There are also a number of office holders who for years worked under the rule of "Boss" McLaughlin. These also have turned against McLaughlin, and, in many cases, have joined hands with the reform organization.

Comment on these cases is not at all necessary, and the occurrence of these individual instances makes it plain that the only honest, efficient, and representative Democratic organization in Kings County is that of which Edward M. Shepard is a member.

It is said that Mr. Bell's action of recent date has been such that he is in all probability the only available candidate for the Chairmanship of the General Committee, the position that he now holds. It is impossible at the present time to make any definite statement regarding his chances, as the new delegates will not be elected until Dec. 11, but Mr. Bell is a candidate for re-election.

In the meantime there is important work to be transacted. The delegates to the various Congressional districts, who attended the State Convention at Saratoga will meet to-morrow night in the Thomas Jefferson Building, and endeavor to make selections for vacancies now existing in the State Committee in the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts.

If the delegates are unable to make selections by midnight, James D. Bell will be called upon to name the three men, and it is safe to say that they will not be of the McCarren - Coffey - McCarty - Delmar - McLaughlin class.

Congressman Magner, who presided at the meeting at the Clarendon Hotel Tuesday night, when the formation of a new Democratic Club was considered, has appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, and also to draw up a plan designed for the new club.

The committee consists of Col. William C. Beecher, Chairman; J. T. Barnard, Luke D. Stapleton, William P. Wuerst, Isaac M. Kapper, Assistant District Attorney John Maguire, and Henry Newman. This committee will get to work at once, and will be ready to report at the next meeting of the new club.

The members of the new club are thoroughly opposed to the old "machine" rule, and, while many of them are members of the Democratic General Committee, and have been parts of the old "machine" for years, they have at last turned on McLaughlin and his Willoughby Street coterie, and will do all in their power to prevent them from again getting the slightest hold on the people of Brooklyn.

The primaries of the Democratic Reform Party in Kings County, of which Edward M. Shepard is the leader, will be held Tuesday, Dec. 11, for the election of district officers and the election of delegates to the General Committee.

It is said that Mr. Shepard intends to retire from the Chairmanship of the organization and that, in that case, Charles J. Patterson will probably be chosen as his successor. Mr. Shepard, even should he leave the position of Chairman, will still continue to take a most active part in the organization, which he has built up to such grand proportions, and which is acknowledged on every side to be the only genuine Democratic organization in the city.

LEXOW WITNESS GUILTY OF BURGLARY

Henry Hoffman, Who Has Been Missing, Caught in Brooklyn.

Charles Miller was recently arrested in a house in the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, on a charge of burglary. He refused to give any information regarding himself. He was arraigned before Judge Moore in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, and pleaded guilty to the indictment for burglary in the third degree.

He was identified as Henry Hoffman, who was the keeper of a disorderly house in East Houston Street, New-York, and was one of the first witnesses before the Lexow investigating committee, giving important evidence against the police officials.

It is said that he is wanted by District Attorney Fellows to appear before the Grand Jury. He was committed to jail to await trial, and in the meantime will be at the call of the New-York authorities.

For Swindling a Newark Widow.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—Joseph E. Thwing was arrested to-day on requisition papers issued by Gov. Werts of New-Jersey. The charge is that of swindling a widow at Newark, N. J., out of $8,000 in a real estate deal. Thwing has prominent relatives in Minneapolis. A habeas corpus writ was refused by Judge Jamison. Thwing was admitted to $1,000 bail.

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EST'D 1807.

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CARPETS

There's a refining influence about a well-furnished home. You owe it to your children to make home comfortable and cheerful.

By the way, there is nothing that helps the appearance of a room so much as a good carpet. We know that we sell good carpets for less money than anybody else in this country, because our own stock was purchased at a time when values were at the bottom. "Free Wool" made it possible. Buy from us and pay us as you can, a little at a time. You can do that, can't you? Come and see us about it.

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FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

FRUITS AND NUTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, ALL NEW AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.

New California Muscatel Raisins, very fine, 9c. per pound.
New California Muscatel Raisins, choice, 6c. per pound.
New Sultana Raisins, fancy, 12c. per pound.
New Currants, the very best, cleaned, 8c. per pound.
New Currants, very good, cleaned, 6c. per pound.
New Citron, fancy, 18c. per pound.
New Citron, very good, 15c. per pound.
New table Raisins, Russian clusters, very fancy, 35c. per pound.
New table Raisins, very choice, 23c. per pound.
New paper shell Almonds, fancy, 20c. per pound.
New Grenoble Walnuts, fancy, 16c. per pound.
New Naples Walnuts, choice, 13c. per pound.
New Filberts, Neapolitan, fancy, 12c. per pound.
New Sicily Filberts, 9c. per pound.
New Brazil Nuts, 8c. per pound.
New Pecan Nuts, fancy, 10c. per pound.
New French Prunes, fancy, 17c. per pound.
New French Prunes, very choice, 14c. per pound.
New French Prunes, choice, 10c. per pound.
New fancy, evaporated and sun-dried Apples, Peaches, Apricots, and Raspberries; new Figs and Prunelles; all new and of the best quality.
Send for price list of choice family groceries and try our goods.

CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 & 43 VESEY ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

A. M. PALMER'S SILENT PARTNER

JOHN MOLLER IS INTERESTED IN THE MANAGER'S PROJECTS.

A New Theatrical Partnership Which Promises to Result in Benefit to the New-York Playgoer.

When A. M. Palmer first made his bid for the lease of the Garden Theatre, the late Charles P. Palmer was associated with him as a silent partner. Charles P. Palmer was one of the heirs of the Courtlandt Palmer estate, and one of the executors of the property. He died soon after the lease was signed, and A. M. Palmer found himself the sole lessee of the property. He had contemplated many enterprises in connection with the Garden and Palmer's Theatres, in which Charles P. Palmer was to be interested, but the sudden death of his partner put an end to these schemes for a time, and since then Mr. A. M. Palmer has managed the two theatres on his own responsibility, his alleged partnership with E. E. Rice at the Garden being no partnership at all, except in the sense that Mr. Rice puts his companies in the theatre, and takes his proportion of the receipts.

It is now stated on what is the best of theatrical authority that Mr. Palmer has another silent partner, and that he is projecting a great campaign for his two theatres. The new man is John Moller, a son of Peter Moller, who, before the Sugar Trust absorbed everything in the business, was one of the leading sugar refiners in this city and country. Mr. Moller is very wealthy, has a passion for the theatrical business, and has added, it is said, his own fortune to the capital of Mr. Palmer, to be used in the business of Palmer's and the Garden Theatre.

Mr. Palmer, under the terms of the partnership, is to have absolute control of the policy of the two theatres. He is to decide on the productions to be made, engage his own people for the stage and business departments of the theatres, and manage the two houses as he has done in the past. Mr. Moller is to act strictly as a silent partner, furnishing capital when required, and receiving his share of whatever profits may result from the business.

Mr. Palmer has some grand projects in view for the future, which the partnership just formed with Mr. Moller will make easy of accomplishment. He has practically, it is said, given up the notion of maintaining a stock company at Palmer's, as that title is understood in these days. He is following the English plan of holding the services of two or three good leading actors, who may be useful in the production of new plays, and filling in the cast of the productions by special engagements. His company now under contract consists of J. H. Stoddart, Wilton Lackaye, and Virginia Harned. He will add to these, as occasion requires, for the productions which he contemplates.

It is already practically settled that no more American plays will be produced at Palmer's this season. When "The New Woman" finishes its run, which, from present appearances, will not be for a long time to come, "The Fatal Card," the English melodrama of which Charles Frohman controls the American rights, will probably be produced at Palmer's. This, it is expected, will run through the season, and the plans for next season have not yet been matured.

The policy of the Garden Theatre will probably continue in the line of burlesque and light opera. "Little Christopher Columbus" has been gradually worked up into a popular attraction, and will run until the public ceases to care for it. Mr. Palmer has a number of attractions to follow this, but the indications are that none of them will be required before next season.

The partnership of Messrs. Palmer & Moller makes one of the strongest theatrical firms in the country, and the New-York stage will undoubtedly be greatly benefited by the combination.

Reform Club's New Trustees.

The Reform Club has nominated as its new Board of Trustees, Thomas G. Shearman, Seth Terry, Isidor Straus, and William B. Hornblower.

Mr. Hornblower is the only new member of the board. He takes the place of E. Ellery Anderson. Mr. Anderson was for two years President of the club, of which he is a charter member. During the recent campaign he declared himself in favor of Hill for Governor and Grant for Mayor.

Killed While at Work in a Sewer.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Patrick Connors, married, of 261 Grand Avenue, was killed in the sewer work in Second Avenue this afternoon. Connors was crushed by a falling flagstone while at work at the bottom of the sewer. Quicksands caused the supports to give way. The accident was followed by the caving in of the sewer walls. Peter Van Berg of 167 Vine Street was buried in the debris, but was extricated without serious injury.

MUST KEEP UP AGITATION

City's Needs Dealt With at a Municipal Conference.

TO PREVENT FURTHER CORRUPTION

True Patriotism Should Be Shown at the Ballot Box—Non-Partisanship a Necessity—Political Revival None Too Soon.

A good audience attended the first municipal conference for the Winter, at the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night.

In the absence of Charles Stewart Smith, Dr. Josiah Strong presided.

Dr. Strong spoke of the success of last year's meetings of the conference, and said that the thanks of the community were due to those who did so much to arouse the people to the proper recognization of their civic duties.

"The political revival," he said, "came none too soon for the welfare of the city, as the peril to our city was as great, prior to Nov. 6, as was that to our country a generation ago. True patriotism must now be found around the ballot box; patriotism of the same quality as that which carried men to the front when the Nation's life was assailed."

Dr. Strong introduced James W. Pryor, the Secretary of the City Club.

Mr. Pryor mentioned the action that has been taken by Messrs. Preble Tucker, R. W. G. Welling, and others in filing charges against District Attorney Fellows, and said:

The men who have presented the charges against Mr. Fellows I know to be earnest and unselfish workers for the welfare of the city, and I, having heard many of the facts upon which the work was undertaken and the charges presented, assure you that they have acted with courage and discretion.

It is probable that the outcome of their act will vindicate their discretion and their civic patriotism, although it is easy to understand that to those knowing only what appears upon the surface the action taken may well appear to be hasty and ill-timed. In fact, they have acted deliberately and after careful consideration of many facts which are not, and probably never will be, generally known.

Mr. Pryor then spoke on the municipal situation and said:

The present political situation in this city, being unprecedented in the municipal history in this country, demands the most careful attention on the part of those who hope for permanent good results.

Its immediate cause is the work of Dr. Parkhurst and the Lexow committee; but behind this is the new and glowing principle of non-partisanship in municipal matters and of local patriotism. The City Club and the Good Government clubs, in advocating non-partisanship, helped to prepare the way for the Committee of Seventy.

The evidence is that these principles are growing and winning intelligent support throughout the country. Here is the new development which gives encouragement to the belief that the results of the recent victory will not be temporary, and that in this case we shall not see a speedy return to the desperate condition from which we have been rescued. The new gospel of municipal politics supplies that constructive element which has been wanted in former agitations for municipal reform, and without which such movements have had no principles of life.

The problem of municipal government is the most pressing in our national life. Our failure to solve this problem and a continuance of present evils would ultimately undermine our national institutions.

William Scuddamore, the Secretary of last year's conferences, spoke of the work that was done by the conferences last year. He said:

The desired result of the conferences was that a demand should be made for definite provisions on the part of the municipality, so that each citizen may feel that he is a part of the city which is being managed for and by him. The programme of the Committee of Seventy, on which the recent election, with its highly gratifying result, was presumably fought, was to a remarkable extent a positive one.

There is nowhere a demand for administration on business principles. On the contrary, the Seventy asked that the city should be conducted as a well-ordered household, in the interests of the health, comfort, and safety of the people, and urged many positive reforms in connection with the schools, parks, docks, and sanitation, together with the establishment of publis baths and lavatories. These demands must be pressed, and the positive element in the municipal programme increased in the future.

Though negative and destructive ideas played perhaps the chief part in the overthrow recently of Tammany, we must remember what followed the Tweed downfall. Nothing but the sustained enthusiasm created by a positive, constructive programme can prevent the revival of corruption.

Leighton Williams, speaking on "The Next Steps Forward," said:

The recent election has given us a splendid opportunity to achieve a great and a better New-York; but it is mainly an opportunity. It remains to be seen how it will be utilized.

Two positive measures of great importance have been gained—the determination that the city shall own its rapid-transit system, and the popular vote in favor of the Greater New-York. Both these measures have been advocated in our previous conferences.

The platform of the Committee of Seventy embodied also, as three of its planks, small parks, play grounds, and lavatories, all of which had been suggested in our conference.

We have come to see that we need a progressive spirit in municipal affairs, a spirit that, through the Government, will secure the social well being of all citizens.

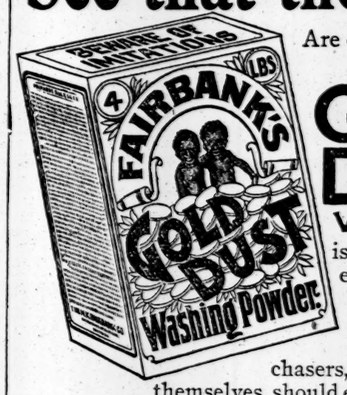
Mr. Williams advocated having a large municipal council to share the legislative and executive powers of the municipality with the Mayor that should represent all classes and all sections of the city.

"It would tend to unify all of the departmental work of the city," he said, "and invite a comprehensive scheme of public improvement and adornment."

New Cotton Works to Start.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 22.—The Chewalla Cotton Mills, a plant just erected at a cost of $75,000, will start to work next Monday.

See that the Twins



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GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

is the best and cheapest ever made. Its extraordinary sale has brought out numerous imitations. Purchasers, therefore, to protect themselves, should examine the package and see that the Twins are on it. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

A SCHOOLROOM BLOWN TO PIECES

The Pupils Are Panic-Stricken and Several Are Injured—No One Blamed For the Accident.

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—A boiler exploded at 10 o'clock this morning in the cellar of the Centre School Building, under the floor of the primary department. This floor was completely torn up and desks and seats were broken in pieces. Bricks were thrown through the floor as high as the ceiling, but no one is reported as fatally hurt.

Thirty scholars were in the room at the time, and many of them were thrown about. Miss Agnes Parker, the teacher, hastened to open the door, and the scholars rushed out in a mass, many being hurt in so doing. Some were unable to get out alone, being completely wedged in, but were released by outside help. The floor was torn up the worst in the middle, being raised nearly two feet.

The injured were:

CASEY, FRANCIS, pupil; face slightly burned.
CHASE, JOHN, pupil; neck and legs burned.
CROVO, NAPOLEON, pupil; badly burned and crushed.
KELLEY, FRED, pupil; struck on head by brick.
PARKER, AGNES, teacher; slightly burned about face.
ROPEN, JOHN, pupil; badly bruised and burned.

The scholars in other parts of the building were not injured, but were badly frightened. In the department over the primary some scholars were thrown up from their seats by the concussion. No one is blamed for the accident, which was probably due to a defective boiler.

TWENTY THOUSAND GOLDFISH A YEAR

Government's Free Gift to Residents of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The business of distributing free goldfish to the people of the District of Columbia has become such a tax on the Fish Commission that it appears they must choose between running a goldfish bureau for Washington exclusively and conducting the legitimate work of the bureau.

The custom of giving away goldfish has grown from small beginnings, some ten years ago, until in the last five seasons the annual output has amounted to about 20,000 fish. Congressmen began it by sending requests to the commission to furnish globes of fish to their friends. It finally became customary to supply any applicant on the strength of a letter bearing Congressional indorsement, and the goldfish distribution became as well recognized and as popular a service as the gift of garden seeds by the Agricultural Department.

Nearly a third of the houses in the District of Columbia, the officials say, have been supplied with fresh-water stock at Government expense.

The Man Was Frank Speers.

The body of the man who was found on Wednesday morning in the areaway of 1,062 Avenue A by Julius Miller, the night watchman, was identified at the Morgue last night as that of Frank Speers, forty years old, of 116 East Sixty-third Street. He was identified by John Corbin, his employer, of 859 Tenth Avenue. It was believed by the police that the man had fallen down stairs and received internal injuries from which he died. Mr. Corbin said that the man had been delicate, and that he believed his death resulted from heart failure. Corbin said that he was with Speers till 10:30 on Tuesday night, and that he left him at Fifty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue. Speers was then feeling well. Speers leaves two children.

Fined for Disturbing Salvationists.

Henry Monahan got very drunk Wednesday night, and went into the Salvation Army rooms, at 14 Fourth Avenue. He scoffed at the praying, and made a disturbance. He was put out, and arrested. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Monahan was fined $10.

"It's a perfect outrage to make me pay such a fine," said Monahan.

"It is a greater outrage," said the Justice, "for a man to enter a place where people are worshipping God, and create a disturbance there. I am sorry I can't fine you more."

Monahan did not pay his fine, and was locked up.

BRICKS DISLODGED THE PLANKS

Six Workmen Thrown from a Scaffolding into a Cellar—No One Killed—Three Were Severely Hurt.

A scaffold on which laborers were working, on the first story of the new building 633 to 637 Fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, gave way, precipitating six workmen into the cellar. The following were injured:

FAYL, JOSEPH, 37 years old, 333 East Eleventh Street.
FISH, JOSEPH, 26, of 324 East Eleventh Street.
ALEVO, PETRO, 36, of 510 East Thirteenth Street.
RUNY, FRANK, 27, of 429 East Twelfth Street.
SANDT, FRANK, 32, of 339 East Eleventh Street.
SCALLO, THOMAS, 29, of 327 East Eleventh Street.

The men were carrying bricks and mortar to the scaffold inside the building, which is a tenement in the course of construction.

Some of them threw their bricks down with such force as to dislodge the planks which caused six of the squad to fall from the scaffold into the cellar, a distance of twelve feet.

Several bricklayers jumped from the scaffold and were uninjured.

The injured men were all taken to St. Francis's Hospital. The man Scallo had two ribs broken. Alevo is injured internally and Sandt was badly hurt.

The rest were slightly injured, and left for home after having their wounds dressed.

GAYNOR'S REBUKE TO CARELESS LAWYERS

The Profession, He Says, Is in Danger of Degeneration.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday administered a sharp rebuke to careless lawyers. He had heard the case of Martin Lutter, who sued the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Brooklyn," and Louise Debus for $20,000 damages for alleged personal injuries.

Lutter alleged that on March 25, 1893, he fell into a hole in the sidewalk in front of 48 Park Avenue, which premises are owned by Louise Debus. He was disabled in mind and body for a year after the injuries, he claimed, and could not comply with the law requiring him to notify the Controller of his claim within the specified time. He submitted his claim May 18, 1894, he said.

The city demurred on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to comply with the law by alleging in the complaint or moving papers that at least thirty days had elapsed since the claim was made, and that the action was begun within one year from the date of the accident, and also that no cause for action was shown against any of the defendants.

The plaintiff was represented by Stephen M. Hoye, who said that the Statute of Limitations could not operate against an insane person; that the objection that the action was not commenced within the time limit could be taken only by answer; that in a suit against a corporation a mistake in the name was waived, if not taken advantage of by plea in abatement, and that it must be taken advantage of in the answer.

Justice Gaynor sustained the demurrer and said in reference to the plaintiff's papers:

"The court would be justified in refusing to entertain the case because of the disfigured condition of the complaint. It is a renewed reminder that the learned and honorable profession of the law is in some danger of degenerating into a mere slovenly business.

"I have treated this action as though it were against the City of Brooklyn, though it is entitled against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Brooklyn, which is the name of no municipal corporation in the State."

Beaten by Her Sister.

Mrs. Bessie Soley, thirty-eight years old, living at 509 West Tenth Street, was removed last night to the New-York Hospital suffering from a bad scalp wound and a possible fracture of the skull. The woman received her injuries at the hands of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Purcell.

Mrs. Purcell, who was arrested, said that she struck her sister on the head with a chair during an altercation. Mrs. Purcell says that Mrs. Soley is a drinking woman and that she came to her apartments last night to pick a quarrel with her.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, is a preparation which has a record of *twenty years* standing. It is endorsed by physicians because they know all about it. No secret about its ingredients. It contains no harmful or worthless drugs. It is for

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Emaciation, Poor Mothers' Milk, Weak Babies, Thin Children, Rickets, Marasmus and

All Conditions of Wasting.

Trade-Mark.

Buy only the genuine! It has our trade-mark on *salmon-colored wrapper*. Beware of imitations and inferior substitutes!

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Later On.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—South Before the War.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Gypsy Orchestra.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Crust of Society. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Rosedale.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—1492. Kilanyi's Living Pictures.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th and 40th Sts—8:00—Aida.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	44	36	3:30 P. M.	49	47
6 A. M.	40	38	6 P. M.	46	49
9 A. M.	39	41	9 P. M.	42	48
12 M.	42	45	12 P. M.	40	47

Average temperature yesterday.....44½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....40
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer, South Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast," complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

AMERICAN IRON.

We have repeatedly directed attention in the last few months to the remarkable decline in the prices of American iron and steel since 1890, the causes of it, and its deep significance with respect to the future development of the American industry. We have hoped that eventually we could induce even the General Manager and statistician of the American Iron and Steel Association to lay aside his narrow partisan views and selfish McKinleyism, to give due weight to the great reduction of the cost of raw material and the improvement of processes, and to permit himself and the association to see the meaning and promise of the "gradual and evenly distributed" decline of American prices which his reports exhibit. Possibly he is so closely joined to his idols that his separation from them will be long delayed, but there are influential authorities both in America and in Europe whose eyes are now open to the great movement's meaning and promise, which are ignored or misinterpreted in the association's reports and other publications.

In the issue of The Iron Age for the 15th inst. there are several significant references to this development and the possible or probable effect of it. We find the following in the leading editorial article:

"Who feels safe enough to deny the prediction that in the next decade we shall become heavy exporters of iron and steel? The present is not the time likely to foster sanguine views as to the future of one of our great industries. Yet we do believe that this country will not abate much its rate of progress in that field."

In another editorial article, relating to the payment of drawbacks of the duties on imported materials when the finished products containing these materials are exported, the same prominent trade journal says:

"In some lines, as in the wire trade and in cut nails, the lowering of the price of domestic material has rendered the use of foreign [practically free of duty] unremunerative. That is the case, for instance, with foreign steel billets or wire rods, and with slabs."

In other words, it does not pay to use these imported materials free of duty (or of 99 per cent. of it) for export trade, because similar domestic materials can be obtained here at a lower cost.

As bearing upon this matter, current prices of products at the foundation of the industry are interesting. Bessemer pig iron is $10.40 at Pittsburg and $10.30 in England. It is admitted that the cost and price of foundry pig iron are lower in Alabama than in England or any other foreign country. The price of steel billets at Pittsburg is $15.50, and it has declined gradually from an average of $30.32 for the year 1890. Common bar iron is $22.40 at Pittsburg and $23.40 in the north of England.

The same number of The Iron Age contains a report of an address delivered at the recent annual meeting of the Foundrymen's Association in Philadelphia by Mr. John Birkinbine, whose name is well known in the iron industry. Mr. Birkinbine showed, from the records of the Thomas Iron Company, that the cost of materials and labor, per ton of iron, at that company's works, had declined as follows: Cost of fuel per ton of pig iron, from $10.07 in 1869 to $3.48 in 1892; cost of ore, from $14.21 in 1873 to $5.34 in 1892; cost of limestone, from $1.30 in 1869 to 35 cents in 1892; cost of labor, from $8.06 in 1871 to $2.04 in 1890. Since 1892, however, the cost of the iron ore used in the Pittsburg and Ohio districts has been reduced by 40 per cent., and there has also been a marked decline in the cost of coke.

The General Manager of the Iron and Steel Association remarked a few days ago in the association's Bulletin, after showing the gradual decline of iron prices during the last ten years, that "if this decline shall be continued, nothing but bankruptcy and ruin can be the fate of many of our iron and steel manufacturers." But what does Mr. Birkinbine say?

"The general declining tendency is not to be deprecated, for it means true advantage. A blast furnace plant of the present is at a disadvantage if it does not produce as much iron in a day as the charcoal blast furnace of half a century ago made in a month, and some of the larger structures quadruple this output on average working, turning out 2,700 to 2,800 tons per week per furnace. The same conditions which have caused a gradual average decline in the cost of pig iron influence the sale of foundry products, and if the records could be collated the economies due to improved cupola and floor practice would be nearly as well marked as those seen in pig iron production.

"The greatest progress has been since managers, Superintendents, engineers, and chemists of iron works united to form associations in which the structural and administrative as well as the technical problems have been discussed and the results of the meetings published. Pig iron has been made in Pennsylvania for nearly two centuries, but the improvements in furnace output, fuel consumption, and control of the character of product in the past twenty years have far exceeded those of all the preceding years.

"If we are to progress we may expect a gradually decreasing intrinsic value for iron and steel in all forms, due to improved practice and economical methods."

With the reduction due to improved processes must be considered the great reduction in the cost of iron ore from the Lake Superior region since 1890, a decline which in itself accounts for a fall of more than $6 in the cost of making a ton of Bessemer pig iron.

We recently spoke of a sale of $370,000 worth of cast-iron pipe in Japan by Alabama manufacturers, who were able to underbid the English and Belgian makers of such pipe. It was announced in The Times yesterday that the Alabama manufacturers had also underbid the foreign makers for $100,000 worth of pipe to be used in Honolulu. With reference to the sale in Japan, The Engineering and Mining Journal of the 17th inst. says:

"In speaking of the matter, Whitney & Co. [the export agents in this city by whom the sale was made] state that cast-iron pipe can be produced so cheaply in Alabama that they find it possible to underbid any country in the world on the foreign pipe trade, and think it is only a question of time when this will belong almost entirely to American producers."

And yet there are persons who complain because the new tariff reduced the duty on cast-iron pipe from $20.16 to $13.44 per ton, although it appears that American manufacturers of such pipe can undersell "any country in the world" in neutral foreign markets!

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

Not until lately have the people of this city had any appreciation of the power exercised by Police Justices or the abuses to which it is liable in the hands of unscrupulous or unfit men. There are fifteen of these "judicial officers," appointed by the Mayor for terms of ten years and paid an annual salary of $8,000 each. Everybody understands more or less clearly their relation to the administration of justice in petty criminal cases and the importance of intelligence and fairness in the exercise of their functions in dealing so largely with the poor and ignorant and with the enforcement of laws that so closely affect the good order and daily wellbeing of the community. What has not been so fully understood is the power of these Justices as a political force.

Recent investigations have made this somewhat clearer. It has long been the excuse of the police for failure to enforce the excise laws that the Justices would not accept their evidence and that most offenders were discharged or held in nominal bail and never brought to trial. So long as the same political power exploited the liquor traffic for its own benefit and controlled the Police Justices, the latter used their opportunities to protect rather than punish violators of the law who had a "pull." It has also been shown that in blackmailing disorderly houses and sharing in the profits of the green-goods business the police depended largely upon the virtual co-operation of the magistrates. Some of the most scandalous disclosures of the Lexow investigation have implicated the police bench in the most infamous practices.

It is always possible for a Police Justice to be lenient or to be severe, almost at will, and the discretion necessarily required in the discharge of his duties calls for much tact and entire honesty. Men may be harshly or unjustly dealt with or they may be let off with impunity. Under the abuses of the present system this discretion has been used, directly and indirectly, for both political and pecuniary profit. Of this there is no doubt, and nothing has been more instrumental than the police bench in promoting the demoralized condition which has excited such a revulsion of sentiment in the community during the past year.

All this is due to the character of the men who have been appointed to the police bench and the influences by which they have been controlled, and the question is now raised whether the tide of reform that has been set in motion is strong enough to sweep them out and cleanse this department of the public service. The Justices can be removed by the Court of Common Pleas upon certain charges and by certain prescribed proceedings, but there is a feeling that this is not a sufficiently summary process for the situation that exists.

It has been claimed that, as the new Constitution declares that the local judicial officers provided for in certain sections, which cover the police magistrates of this city, "shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms," the present incumbents cannot be legislated out. This may be true, so long as the present constitution of the courts and the present tenure of offices continue. But this does not restrict the power vested in the Legislature to establish "inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdictions," which is continued by the Constitution and under which the present system of police courts in this city was established. This includes the power to abolish one system and establish another, and to modify the existing system so far as the qualification of Judges and their tenure of office is concerned. The Legislature cannot, perhaps, retain the system as it is and provide for the election or appointment of new Justices in place of those now in office, but it can undoubtedly so change the system as to do away with all existing terms of office.

TO PURIFY THE MILK SUPPLY.

Certain persons in this State who are the owners of dairy herds from which tuberculous cows have been taken by the Board of Health have recently said that the action of Germany concerning the importation of cattle and fresh beef from this country "was a natural result" of the inspections made by the State Board here and the killing of infected cows by the board's agents. This is not true, and if those who make the assertion have any knowledge of current events they must know that it is not true.

In the first place, the exclusion of American cattle by Germany was an act of retaliation, due primarily to our discriminating duty on German beet sugar. In the second place, the pretext for this exclusion was that American cattle having Texas fever had been imported into Germany. Nothing has been said about tuberculosis. That disease prevails in the dairy herds of Germany as well as in those of other European countries, and the whole world has known for years that we have it here. There was really not the slightest ground for Germany's use of the pretext about Texas fever, and our system of inspection surely prevents the exportation of cattle having any contagious disease.

We have said that the prevalence of tuberculosis in the dairy herds here has been known to the world for years. It is also known that in our Eastern States we are making commendable progress in the very important work of extirpating this disease and purifying the milk supply. European countries have the same task on hand. The movement for the suppression of bovine "consumption," whether carried on here or on the other side of the Atlantic, is a part of the general movement in all civilized countries for the reduction of the human mortality due to the disease which is the cause of one-seventh of the recorded deaths of mankind. This general movement is the result of the comparatively recent discovery that "consumption" is an infectious disease and that the germs of it may be communicated not only from one human being to another, but also from a "consumptive" cow to a human being through the agency of milk.

Selfish or ignorant owners of dairy herds may retard the progress of this movement, but they cannot stop it. Every year, every month, there is fresh evidence of its growing force. The latest proof of its strength is the proclaimed determination of the Cattle Commission of Massachusetts to subject all the neat cattle in that State to expert inspection in order that all tuberculous animals may be destroyed. The anti-tuberculosis laws enacted within the last three or four years in Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, and Vermont and the work done under the provisions of these laws are evidence that the time is coming when the consumer of milk will be defended, so far as infection from diseased cows is concerned, against the disease which leads the mortality lists. There are also to be considered the law enacted in this State and the inquiry which a commission is now making here. We do not fully approve of the course taken by the State Board of Health under that law before the inspections were suspended. We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the inspections should have been extended to the dairy herds which are kept under conditions which favor the development of disease and from which a considerable part of the milk supply of the large cities comes. But so far as the inspections detected the disease and were followed by the destruction of the infected and dangerous cows, they were legitimately made and were required by the statute. It may be said that just compensation should be provided for the owners of "consumptive" cows which are killed by the State, when it is apparent that they were not consciously and intentionally endangering the public health by keeping such animals and selling the milk taken from them.

We advise the owners of dairy herds in New-England and the Middle States to prepare for such an inspection as the Cattle Commission in Massachusetts has decided to make. It is for their own interest as well as for the welfare of consumers of milk that their herds should contain no tuberculous cows, for the disease is communicated from one cow to another, spreading as it does in the human race. The sanitary inspection of dairy herds for the purification of the milk supply and the protection of sound live stock will eventually be required in all civilized countries. The establishment of a system of inspection can be delayed in the New-England and Middle States, but it cannot be prevented. The progress of sanitary and bacteriological science and the enlightenment of public opinion concerning this subject point surely to such inspection in the near future.

CONCERNING ADDICKS.

Our esteemed contemporaries The World and The Sun have been devoting much of their valuable space to reprobating the ambition of Mr. J. Edward Addicks to represent Delaware in the Senate of the United States. This interference with a peaceable and industrious person who is attending strictly to his private business is not very easily explicable. Addicks has amassed an immodest competence in operations of an aleatory character, of which the legality has not been successfully challenged. That he has kept on the right side of the criminal law seems to be established by the fact that he is at large. It appears, however, that he has amassed his fortune by inventing and executing what the law calls combinations in restraint of trade. In other words, he is a Trust maker.

Our esteemed contemporaries do not appear to be clear in their own minds whether Addicks wants to go to the Senate because he has too much money or because he has not enough; whether he looks at the Senatorship as a pleasure for which he is willing to pay or as a business in which he desires to invest. In either case, it is quite absurd to pretend that his course is unprecedented. There have been Senators before Addicks who have bought their seats and paid for them, because they liked the Winter climate of Washington and were willing to pay handsome entrance fees and dues to what they regarded as the most exclusive club in it. If a man prefers a Senatorship to a steam yacht as a way of spending his money, there have always been Commonwealths in which his desire could be gratified. It is true that Delaware has not been one of these Commonwealths, and that its Senators have heretofore been men who had some pretensions in the way of public service to show for their ambition. But if Delaware is now willing to be represented by a man who secures the Senatorship by merely foreclosing his mortgages on the members of the Legislature whose campaign and other expenses he has paid, that is the business of Delaware alone.

If, on the contrary, the cheerful Addicks desires to go to the Senate in order to engage in "the Senatorial business," and intends to reimburse himself and more for his outlay in getting there, in this case also he will not feel lonesome. Are there not already there the Senators from Havemeyer, who have sold out their party and their pledges to the Sugar Trust, and who seem to be perfectly comfortable and at their ease notwithstanding? Apparently they find it pleasanter to be infamous than to be obscure. It is now reported to be the intention of Elkins to go back to the Senate. At any rate, is not Gorman there, and Cal Brice and Camden and Smith? If Addicks goes and associates only with Senators engaged in the Senatorial business he will not lack for society. Why draw the line at Addicks? Is he not as reputable as a Senator from Havemeyer? Go to!

Strictly speaking, of course the election of an unscrupulous "hustler" like Addicks would be a disgrace to the State of Delaware. It would be a disgrace to the Senate if the Senate had not incurred a number of like disgraces already. The World has printed a portrait of Addicks which represents him as a truculent ruffian of the type of the Mississippi gambler who got his living by "sitting behind four kings and a bowie knife." Even if this representation does Addicks no injustice, however, he will find congenial companionship in a body that a generation ago really represented the intellect and the patriotism of the country. The election of Addicks will not establish, it will only emphasize, the fact that any American who has money enough, no matter how he got it, can now bribe his way into that once august body. If the case of Addicks be an extreme case, all the better. It will compel the attention of the country to the degradation to which the Senate has sunk.

WHAT SHOULD THEY FEAR?

The principal bugbear in the path of legislation for municipal reform seems to be one Platt, a citizen of Tioga County, who, for the convenience of his business, resides most of the time in this city. Whether this bugbear is really a formidable obstruction in the way or whether it is the product of excited vision and agitated nerves is not quite certain. Possibly this terrible creature may be got out of the way, or possibly, if it is resolutely faced, it may be found not to be so terrible as it seems.

Platt is said to be a Republican "boss," or to consider himself one, but nobody can be a "boss" of men who do not choose to submit to his orders. We are sure that nothing could be worse for the Republicans of this city and of this State than to resist and defeat the effort to secure municipal reform. Republicans in the Legislature could take no course more disastrous to their party than that of trying to prevent the enactment of the laws necessary to effect such reform.

It seems to be assumed that, however Republicans in general or Republicans in the Senate and Assembly may regard this, if it should so be that Platt regarded it differently and wished to defeat the legislation sought, a sufficient number of Senators and Assemblymen would obey his behest to accomplish the purpose. Now, why should they? It is supposed that they would not dare do otherwise. Well, why not? What would they be afraid of? What could Platt do to them if they refused to obey him?

It seems to us that if he really should try to play the "boss" and dictate the action of the Republican majority in the Legislature, the most popular thing its members could do would be to declare their independence and defy his self-assumed authority.

BLIND LEADERS.

We have received a document bearing the following title: "Demands of Organized Labor for the Free Coinage of Silver and the Restoration of the Money of the Constitution." It is signed, apparently by authority, by the Presidents of eight labor organizations, including the Knights of Labor, the Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the United Mine Workers. It recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"We demand of the present Congress the immediate return to the money of the Constitution as established by our fathers, by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, the coins of both metals to be equally full legal tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873.

"We also condemn the increase of the national debt in time of peace, and the use of interest-bearing bonds at any time."

The document is not dated. We do not know what effort has been made in the various organizations to carry out this recommendation or with what success. But we would say, with the utmost earnestness to every workingman, that if this demand were granted, if what these leaders ask for were done, the harm to workingmen would be far beyond everything that they have suffered in the last two years. And we are confident that any workingman, with common sense, who will think out how such a plan would work for him will see how this harm would come. For what is asked is simply this—that workingmen shall be compelled by law to take a silver coin worth fifty cents for one dollar. Workingmen are the chief creditor class of the country. They have owing to them at the close of every week a far larger amount of money than any other single class in the community. If silver is to be coined for every one who wishes to have it coined at the ratio of 16 to 1 into legal-tender coins, any employer can take $100 in gold and buy enough silver to make $90 silver dollars, and when he offers his workmen their wages in these dollars he will be discharged from his debt.

Practically the workingmen are the only ones who can thus be cheated. Business men, large dealers, bankers, and capitalists can make their contracts payable in gold. The workingman cannot do that. He could not afford to. He must take what the law says he must take. At the same time he cannot force any one else to take such money, because, as a rule, he spends his money in small purchases, and no one can be forced to sell for silver. These are very simple facts, but they are facts, and there is no getting around them.

Some people may be puzzled by the sudden appointment of new members of the Board of Electrical Control, a thing they had never heard of before. In fact, this is the first time members were ever appointed for any fixed term or at the expiration of any term. The board was created by the act of 1887, to succeed the Board of Subway Commissioners created in 1885, and its existence was limited to Nov. 1, 1890. Beginning with the session of 1890 the Legislature has extended its existence from year to year, without providing for any change in its composition, until last Winter, when it extended its existence for three years from Nov. 1, 1894, and provided that the terms of the members then in office should expire on the latter date, and the Mayor should appoint their successors for a term of three years. This is how it happens that Mr. Hess and Mr. Moss had been in office so long and that the Mayor suddenly had the power to reappoint Mr. Hess, to drop Mr. Moss, and to appoint two new members of the board. If nothing happens to prevent, the Board of Electrical Control will expire Nov. 1, 1897.

The employment of a small number of workmen on the old canal route by the new Panama Canal Company at wages equal to 33 cents a day in our currency does not convince observing persons in Panama that the company intends to make a canal. The origin of the new company's absurdly inadequate capital and the flat failure of the attempt to sell shares in France should have been conclusive on this point. The rotting machinery on the isthmus has been putttied up and whitewashed or painted to make a showing, but the impression prevails in Panama that the company is only playing a game to procure an extension of the concession. We have heard a suggestion that an inquiry concerning the present ownership of the Panama Railroad would throw some light upon the real motives and aims of the new company. If the old company's interest in the road was turned over to the new one, the latter has some assets outside of the concession, the old ditch, and the decaying plant.

It is unlikely that China has already made a specific offer of indemnity to Japan of 100,000,000 taels and expenses or any other sum. In the first place, the proposal to pay any indemnity whatever would not be published until it had been passed through the diplomatic channel which has been provided by our own Government. In the second place, the first overture would naturally be an overture for peace merely, leaving the victor to specify the terms on which he will make peace. The total sum reported to have been offered by China, including the Japanese expenses, is $175,000,000. This is small compared with the $1,000,000,000 exacted by Germany of France twenty years ago, but it is doubtless much larger compared with the available assets of the two countries. The total receipts of the Chinese Government from all sources are estimated at an annual average of $125,000,000, but the estimate is little more than conjectural. The one source of revenue that can be ascertained, the customs duties, amount only to about $18,000,000. The question what indemnity would be excessive is really one that nobody out of China and Japan has any means of answering. It is probable, however, that Japan will fix a sum that would be highly inconvenient for China to pay and will then offer to take over a few Chinese possessions, such as the navy and the Island of Formosa, in part payment, thus reducing the cash balance to manageable dimensions.

FACTS ABOUT THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Treasurer of the United States, D. N. Morgan, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report. The statistics of which the report is mainly made up have been fully covered from time to time in these dispatches.

With reference to the retirement of Treasury notes the Treasurer says that prior to August, 1893, the Treasury had been able to provide for the redemption of Treasury notes in silver dollars out of the holdings of free silver, so that there had not been, up to that time, any impairment of the total amount of the silver fund accumulated under the act. On the third of that month, however, the silver dollars and bullion in the Treasury had become reduced to the amount required by law to be retained for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes and certificates, and the demand for the redemption of notes continuing in consequence of the scarcity of small denominations of currency, it became necessary to draw upon the dollars coined especially for that purpose.

The silver fund being thus impaired, the notes so redeemed were canceled in order to preserve the required equality between the silver in the Treasury and the notes outstanding. The total amount of the notes retired in this way, up to Oct. 31, was $4,390,434.

The amount of the new issues of United States paper currency put into circulation during the year was $350,059,190, having been exceeded but once—in 1892. The amount of worn and mutilated notes redeemed was $319,002,280. This also has been exceeded but once—in 1893.

The total paper circulation reached its highest point in May last, when it stood at $1,175,000,000. Since then there has been a slight contraction, caused chiefly by the gradual redemption and retirement of gold certificates, the issue of which was suspended, as the law required, when the gold reserve of the Treasury fell below $100,000,000.

Notwithstanding a change in the regulations, whereby senders of national bank notes for redemption were required to bear the charges for transportation, the redemptions were the heaviest since 1886, amounting to $105,000,000, or more than half of the average circulation.

THE BEETHOVEN STRING QUARTET

The First Concert of Its Ninth Season Given in Chamber Music Hall.

The Beethoven String Quartet began its ninth season last night with an interesting concert in Chamber Music Hall. The organization, in the eight years of its existence, has made an honorable record for painstaking, musicianly work, and Mr. Gustav Dannreuther, its leader, has established himself in the favor of music lovers as an earnest and thoughtful artist. It is beyond dispute that the performances of the Beethoven String Quartet leave something to be desired in the way of warmth and power; but they have few shortcomings in respect of balance of tone, smoothness and unanimity. In the works of the pure classical period this quartet always shines to advantage, and its performance last night of the Haydn quartet, Opus 76, No. 4, B flat major, was admirable for its clearness and its repose.

The other works on the programme were the D minor quartet, Opus 34, of Antonin Dvorak, and a new piano quintet in C major, Opus 45, by G. Martucci. Of these two works, that of Dr. Dvorak was by far the more interesting. It was an admirable example of clear, symmetrical quartet writing. The slow movement is especially praiseworthy for its warmth of color, its melodic beauty, and its masterly employment of the four instrumental voices.

The Martucci composition is of the most advanced contemporaneous style, and it has all the faults of its kind, with but few of the virtues. In the first place, it is wearisome in its prolixity. It is not a long work, measured by lapse of time, but in each movement the composer exhausts his ideas in comparatively few measures, and the rest is, like the prayers of the wicked, not to be heard because of its vain repetition. There is a constant straining after effect, which is tiresome in the extreme and precludes all possibility of breadth, dignity, or artistic repose. The piano part, being written by a pianist, is naturally full of characteristic piano figures, and yet it is without distinction. Its general impression upon the mind of the hearer is that of an accompaniment, and this effect is not concealed by the artificial rhythmic devices which are freely introduced. The string parts are facile in construction, and there is a good deal of cheap and common doubling in the octave of the first and second violin, the viola, and the 'cello.

Mr. Dannreuther and his associates deserve credit, however, for producing the work, because it is always interesting to listen to a novelty, even if it is comparatively disappointing. The piano part was played by Mr. Ulysse Bühler, with an imposing array of technical slips and a dark and gloomy tone.

IN THE INTEREST OF SOUND CURRENCY

Reform Club to Distribute Literature and Hold Public Meetings.

The Trustees of the Reform Club adopted the following resolution at their October meeting:

Resolved, That the Committee on Sound Currency be specially requested to undertake, with the expectation of continuing it from year to year so long as the necessity shall be urgent, a general propaganda in behalf of proper legislation upon the subject matters within its jurisdiction.

In accordance with this, Charles S. Fairchild, President of the club and Chairman of the Committee on Sound Currency, appointed an Executive Committee, which was requested to formulate and report to the full committee a plan of procedure for its approval. This report was presented yesterday, and included recommendations for action along three lines:

First—Publication of data on banking and currency questions, with special reference to the present situation. The idea here is that the Reform Club shall do what it attempted to do for tariff reform—furnish by its publications the latest, most pertinent, and best summarized data possible to be gathered on each important branch of the subject.

Second—Public meetings, to be held in the assembly rooms of the Reform Club, at which the members and invited guests of the club shall be addressed by the leading writers and thinkers on finance and banking, not merely from New-York, but from all parts of the country.

Third—The securing of poll and special lists of those to be reached throughout the country, in preparation for enlisting such co-operation and carrying on such propaganda as may be found desirable.

After full discussion, this report was adopted by the full committee, and it is understood that all the resources of the Reform Club will be turned at once into the work thus outlined. The following, from the preliminary circular, seems to be the stand which the club proposes to take:

The inadequacy, the lack of elasticity and other grave defects of our present system have become very obvious. The present condition is satisfactory to nobody.

What form the changes now urgently demanded in respect to currency and coined money will take is uncertain. But to see that such changes shall be in the interests of sound currency and honest money is of the highest importance. All indications are that the friends of sound currency will soon be called upon to meet, in the immediate field of political action, a movement in favor of a fraternal and sentimental financial policy on the part of the Federal Government, which, if successful, will produce unprecedented disaster. Of this there could be no stronger proof than the bills now pending before the Coinage and Banking Committees of Congress. Successful resistance to this movement will demand the hearty co-operation of all friends of honest money.

Before it is wise or practicable to suggest a complete affirmative plan in respect to the system of currency, banking, and coinage that should be provided, there must be discussion and investigation. For the present all friends of sound currency should unite to oppose those schemes which are considered dangerous, and to obtain that legislation which is a necessary condition precedent to any better and sounder system.

All new schemes of fiat money must be strenuously resisted, whether proposed in the form of depreciated silver, or of legal-tender Treasury notes. A safe and elastic system of bank-note currency must be devised and put in operation, both to pave the way for the retirement of the greenback issues of the Federal Government and to put a stop to the constant and dangerous demands upon Congress for "more money." The Treasury of the United States, thus relieved from the responsibility imposed upon it in respect to the currency, will then be free most effectively to perform its legitimate functions—the collection and disbursement of Federal revenues.

On these lines and on behalf of sound currency, we propose accurately to undertake such propaganda as may be necessary in the preparation of data, circulation of literature, popular education by trained speakers, participation in political campaigns, &c. In a general way, the methods used will be similar to those successfully followed in the club's work for tariff reform.

Thought the Skeleton Incomplete.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A colored clergyman, from the South, who was in Portland last week, visited the Portland Medical College. He was a very neatly-attired, affable young preacher, but his researches had evidently not related in any way to the make-up of the human body. Some of the younger "medics" showed him about the building and explained the various specimens on exhibition in the museum. The human skeleton was what he marveled at the most. "It was never my pleasure to see a real skeleton before," said he, as he paused in front of one that was suspended, so as to facilitate easy inspection. He looked long and earnestly at it, viewed it from all sides, then suddenly his face took on an expression of surprise as he asked, "Why, where are his ears?"

"The Crust of Society" Again.

The best of the English versions of "Le Demi Monde," that made by Louise Guiney and William Seymour, and called "The Crust of Society," was put forward at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening to finish the engagement there of Carrie Turner, who resumed her familiar rôle of Cynthia, and played in with intelligence and zeal. The deportment and incisive speech of Edgar L. Davenport in the character of Oliver were admirable. Elita Proctor Otis appeared as voluble Ernestine, and the cast was otherwise efficient. The play will be repeated to-night and twice to-morrow.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR

Question Divides Deputies of All Parties in the Chamber.

TURKEY EXTINGUISHES THE LIGHT

Sir Charles Tupper's Blunder—Cunard Line and Queenstown—Conspirators in Honolulu—Memel in Flames.

PARIS Nov. 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Paschal Grousset, Radical, moved that the debate on the question of granting a credit and sanctioning the expedition to Madagascar be adjourned until the general situation could be studied carefully. The motion was defeated by the overwhelming majority of 360. M. Jourdan, Socialist, opposed the motion and spoke at length against the proposal to send the expedition to Madagascar.

Pierre Alype, Radical for French India, supported the plan of the expedition with an elaborate plea for colonial enterprise. A great deal of valuable time had been lost already, he said, in dealing with Madagascar. Action ought to have begun long ago. Deputy Doumergue argued that the national honor did not demand war. The Viscount of Montfort, Conservative Republican, said that the best plan would be to make a naval demonstration and occupy the Malagassy ports.

Emil Chautemps, Radical Socialist for Paris, roused much enthusiasm by declaring that the House should not lose this opportunity to recover the former property of France.

Maurice Denécheau, Republican for the Aisne, said that the whole plan was preposterous and the conquest of the island should not be attempted. It would be impossible to colonize it after conquering it, and the country must be maintained if secured, as Frenchmen were poor pioneers.

Eugène Etienne, Republican for Oran, Algeria, deprecated the differences of opinion as to the importance of colonial enterprise. England and Germany had shown in recent years enormous colonial expansion. He was glad to observe, however, that the House would not hesitate to grant the demands now made upon it for colonial purposes.

After the vote the Chamber adjourned.

MADAGASCAR AGAINST FRANCE.

Reports of Outrages Committed and Not Punished by Hovas.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—The steamer Irrawaddy arrived here to-day with news from East Africa. Her officers say that a strong anti-French feeling has developed in Madagascar. The Queen's sister and aunt have traversed the capital and the villages in the vicinity preaching the holy war, and Prince Rakotemana and the fanatics are agitating the populace. The people were greatly excited on the occasion of Le Myre de Vilers's arrival at Antananarivo. Many outrages, such as the burning of foreigners, have been committed and allowed to go unpunished.

CZAR'S WEDDING CEREMONY

He Creates a Good Impression on the State Council Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says in a dispatch concerning the details of the wedding:

"The bride will be dressed at the Grand Duke Sergius's palace in the historic national costume and a small diamond crown. The procession will go to the Winter Palace, led by the Emperor's cossack guard. Behind the military will come the master of ceremonies, the Court Marshals, the Minister of the Household, riding in gilt carriages, surrounded by mounted officials, huntsmen, and lackeys in gorgeous uniforms.

The Czar will ride in a splendid modern chariot, drawn by eight white horses, with trappings of scarlet and gold. The ex-Czarina and the bride will ride in a carved gilt carriage presented to the Empress of Russia in 1746 by Frederick the Great. The imperial arms in jewels on the panels are surmounted with a jeweled crown. Six carriages, each drawn by eight horses, will convey the Duchesses and Princesses. The carriages belonged to the Empress Catherine and are costly works of art, painted by Watteau, Bouche, and Gravello.

After them will come a brilliant cavalcade of Grand Dukes, foreign Princes, Generals, and Court ladies, followed by the Empress's own cuirassiers in white and silver uniforms. The procession will be closed by more Cossack guards. It will stop at the Kazan Cathedral. The bride will walk alone at the head of the family to the platform, where the Metropolitan and clergy will present the miraculous image of the Holy Virgin of Kazan, which all will kiss. The church is hung with the flags and keys of captured fortresses and other war trophies.

After the prayer the imperial family will return to the platform outside, where the city delegates will do them homage and offer them bread and salt on a golden salver. The party will re-enter the carriages and the procession will go, via the Newski Prospect, to the Winter Palace, where the courtiers, diplomatists, delegates, nobility, &c., will be assembled. The ceremony will be performed on a raised dais in the palace church.

The bride's godfather will lead the couple to the dais, and the ex-Czar's confessor, Janischeff, will begin the service. The priest will place the two rings on the fingers of the bride and bridegroom.

These they will exchange thrice. While the choir sings the priest will join their hands and will cover the pair with his robe. The bridesmaids and groomsmen will hold the marriage crowns over their heads, and the priest will lead them thrice around the dais. Each will sip hot wine, which act is symbolical of their sharing everything.

After the prayers the marriage will be declared effected, and the bride's new names will be pronounced and the images will be kissed. The grand dinner afterward will be the only festivity, in consequence of the mourning.

The Daily News hears from Copenhagen that Tuxen has been summoned to St. Petersburg to paint the wedding scene.

The Standard's correspondent in St. Petersburg says:

"The Czar attended a council of state yesterday and a member informed me that he created an excellent impression by his masterly grasp of matters and his unexpected oratory, which is the reverse of his father's laconicism."

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—The Czar has decorated eight royal visitors with the grand cordon of the Order of St. Andrew. Other decorations will probably be made soon.

PEACE YET REIGNS IN SAMOA.

Official Inquiry into Land Claims Is Now Almost Completed.

APIA, Samoa, Nov. 7.—Correspondence of the United Press, per steamer Mariposa to San Francisco:

Peace still reigns in Samoa, although it is a peace which would be better described as armed neutrality. No native taxes are forthcoming and the Government's current expenses are met by the proportion of customs revenue, which the great powers have decided the Government is entitled to. Naturally the white residents, who solely contribute toward this branch of revenue, are much disgruntled, and the wonder is that they continue to be law-abiding when no steps are taken to enforce native taxation.

The most important event of the month has been the visit of the Land Commissioners to the District of Falealili, where they were permitted to establish themselves without molestation, and during their stay had no cause to complain against the rebels residing there. On their return to Apia they expressed themselves as delighted with the work accomplished. The Commissioners are now preparing for a similar trip to Lufilufi, the capital town of the rebels in Atua, and when their work there is accomplished they will have completed their official inquiry into the land claims in Samoa.

The British war ship Curacoa and the German man-of-war Buzzard are still in Apia Harbor. The former has been expecting her relief for more than three months, but no definite information of it has been received up to the present time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Several Mormon elders who have been doing three years' missionary service among the South Sea Islands arrived on the Mariposa to-day. Their work was entirely among the natives, and they report great progress, there being over 400 converts among the Samoans alone. The elders say that the rebel Samoans, if left to themselves, would have no trouble in overthrowing King Malletoa, and that it is only the presence of the English and Germen men-of-war that prevents the breaking out of hostilities. With the elders were two Samoan children—a boy of eleven and a girl of eight. The Mormons claim that they are taking the children to Salt Lake City to be educated, but Commissioner of Immigration Stradley will investigate their cases. It is stated that the children were sold by natives.

ACCIDENTS TO SHIPS AT SEA.

Various Vessels Are Weather-Beaten and Suffer Much Damage.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The British brig Aeronaut, Capt. Fance, from Grimsby for Belleveau, N. S., which passed Dover yesterday, is anchored in the Downs, with her headgear damaged. Her injury was received in a collision off Dungeness last evening, with the French brigantine Charles, which sustained considerable damage to her hull amidships on the port side, and to her rigging and yards. The Charles was towed to Dover. The Aeronaut lost her jibboom and topsail, and was badly chafed on her port bow.

The French bark Haidee, Capt. Holle, from Havre Oct. 6, and Dieppe Nov. 1, for Philadelphia, has arrived at L'Orient, having lost sails, and with her foremast and mainmast started.

The British bark Emma Payzant, Capt. Stewart, which sailed from Havana Sept. 12 for Lubeck, has been picked up at sea, abandoned, and towed to Fladstrand.

The Norwegian bark Lady Gladys, Capt. Morthensen, from Canada, which arrived at London yesterday, had lost her starboard cathead and was damaged about the starboard bow, the result of a collision with a steamer. It is believed that the vessel which inflicted her damage is the British steamer Borderer, from London for Boston, which, on passing Prawle Point yesterday, signaled that she had been in collision with an unknown vessel, but had sustained only slight injuries.

The Allan Line steamer Parisian, from Montreal, which arrived here yesterday, reports having experienced terrific weather on Nov. 15, when a wave swept over the ship, bursting in the cabin door, and washing a passenger out of his berth. One of the lifeboats was wrenched from its stanchions and carried overboard.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S BLUNDER

Canadians Clamoring for His Recall by the Home Government.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 22.—Referring to Sir Charles Tupper's speech to the deputation of Forfarshire and Perthshire farmers, at Dundee, last week, in which he denounced the action of the British Government in the matter of admitting Canadian cattle to England, The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says:

"It is quite evident Sir Charles Tupper has been practically stumping against Lord Rosebery's candidate, and a man occupying his position could make no greater mistake. Interference in domestic politics by the representative of a foreign country or a colonial dependency will never be tolerated by any British Government, and Sir Charles Tupper's action will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Sir John Macdonald once declared in Parliament that it was an unpardonable error for Canada's Agent General, in London, to make himself non persona grata to the British Government. According to that doctrine, it is the duty of the Canadian Government to recall Sir Charles Tupper at once, or else declare the doctrine laid down by Sir John Macdonald in Parliament to be wrong."

CUNARD LINE AND QUEENSTOWN.

Cork Denies, but London Thinks, that the Irish Port Is Abandoned.

CORK, Nov. 22.—The President of the Chamber of Shipping said at a meeting today that the report of the interview with Postmaster General Morley, had been misunderstood. It was the intention of the Cunard Company, in view of the special permanent service to be provided by the Post Office for American mails delivered via Queenstown, to continue calling at that port.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The officials in the London and Liverpool offices of the Cunard Steamship Company will neither confirm nor deny the report that the company intends to abandon Queenstown as a port of call. The consensus of opinion in mercantile circles is that in consequence of the deepening of the water over the Mersey Bar fast steamers need not wait for high tide. It is, therefore, the quicker way to carry the mails direct from Liverpool without calling at Queenstown.

MEXICAN MARTIAL LANGUAGE.

Rumors that Diplomatic Relations with Guatemala Cease.

MEXICO, Nov. 22.—The Universal of today contains a warlike article regarding the Mexican-Guatemalan trouble. It says: "In consequence of the continued attacks against Mexico and her Government made in the official Guatemalan press, it was rumored yesterday that this country would declare diplomatic relations with Guatemala at an end."

Continuing, it makes the following observations on Mexicans and Mexican fighting qualities: "In Guatemala they say the Mexicans always fled before the Americans and the French. The world knows that the Mexican soldier does not turn his back. Churubusco, Chapultepec, Puebla, &c., are witnesses of that. With Guatemala we do not expect glory or the gaining of laurels. We have offered them friendship, and they return black ingratitude, and our men and our people are not in a humor to listen to the diatribes of the Guatemalan press."

AMERICAN LAWYER ACQUITTED.

Sidney Bennett Persuades a London Jury with a Clever Plea.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The trial of Sidney Bennett, the young American lawyer, who, in July last, fired a revolver at Miss Edith Andrews, a young lady of whom he was enamored, was ended to-day in his acquittal on the ground that the shooting was accidental. Bennett's aim was faulty, and the bullet failed to injure Miss Andrews, who fled from his presence, whereupon he turned the pistol upon himself, inflicting wounds of a dangerous character.

After his recovery he was arraigned, when Miss Andrews endeavored to exculpate him by swearing that the shooting was accidental, in which view the jury coincided to-day. Bennett explained his attempt at suicide by saying that he thought the bullet accidentally discharged had hit Miss Andrews, and, having inflicted injury upon her, he did not care to live himself.

CONSPIRATORS IN HONOLULU.

Opera Bouffe Plot by a Chieftain Who Is Simply Expelled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived from Honolulu today, brought news of an attempt to overthrow the Government by Cláud H. Wetmore, a newspaper man, who formerly represented a New-York and a Chicago paper there. Wetmore had several hundred royalists connected with him in the plot, which was to have been sprung on the day after the last steamer from Honolulu, the Australia, had sailed.

On the morning of the steamer's departure Wetmore was summoned to Attorney General Smith's office and told that the Government was in possession of full details of his scheme. The alternative was given to him of departing on the Australia or of being thrown into prison for treason. He took the former course.

CLOSING BARING LIQUIDATION.

First Mortgage Debenture Bonds to be Issued Immediately.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily News will say to-morrow, in an article concerning the Baring liquidation:

"It has been arranged to issue £1,000,000 in 4 per cent. first mortgage debenture bonds, redeemable at par within ten years, one-tenth each year, and £500,000 in 5 per cent. second mortgage debenture bonds, redeemable at 105 per cent. Both issues will be offered at par, and will be secured by a guarantee of £500,000 cash, executed by leading financiers connected with the Barings; this, in addition to the securities that the bank already holds. A prospectus is expected early next week. It is understood both issues have been finally underwritten."

MEMEL CITADEL IN FLAMES.

An Important Fortress of Germany's Northern Extremity Burned.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—An enormous quantity of petroleum, benzine, lard, and other highly-inflammable matter is burning within the citadel of Memel, Prussia. The flames have pierced the bulwarks and walls abutting the harbor, and set fire to a number of ships, which are also burning fiercely.

Memel is at the north end of the Curische-Haff, where the Dange falls into the Baltic, seventy-two miles northeast of Königsberg. It is the northern terminus of an important railway, and stands near the northern extremity of the German Empire. It is a station of the foreign trade of Western Russia. The harbor has a depth of water from 14 to 17 feet.

CZAR AND HIS MOTHER ARE ILL

Austrian Emperor Adds a Title to Nicholas's Endless List.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Emperor Nicholas is suffering greatly from insomnia, and is, consequently, very much depressed in spirits.

The Czarina has become very much emaciated as the result of her vigil at the bedside of her husband and the subsequent tax upon her physical strength imposed by the journey to St. Petersburg and her participation in the various ceremonies over the body of the late Czar.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a decree designating Czar Nicholas II. of Russia honorary Colonel of the Second Regiment of Infantry and the Fifth Regiment of Uhlans.

TURKEY EXTINGUISHES THE LIGHT

Newspapers Commenting on Armenian Atrocities Are Suppressed.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—The Turkish authorities have seized on the frontier most of the English, French Russian, German, and Greek newspapers of issues from Nov. 14 to 18 inclusive, containing accounts of the Armenian atrocities. Very few of the papers of the dates mentioned got into Turkish territory.

The Politische Correspondenz prints a letter from an official Turkish source, whose intention is to minimize the significance of the Armenian massacre in the Sassoun district. The letter repeats the old statements as to Armenian rebellion, and asserts that at Sassoun all the Armenians fell in open combat. The troops, the writer admits, killed 2,000 of them.

CULPRITS IN THE BANCA ROMANA

Giolitti, Rosano, and Some High Police Officials Suspected.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The Judge who is conducting the inquiry as to the whereabouts of the documents which are missing from the archives of the Banca Romana, has ordered Signor Giolitti, formerly Premier and Minister of the Interior, to appear before the court of inquiry. Don Mazzio prints an article on the subject in which it is declared that Signor Giolitti will refuse to appear before the court of inquiry, demanding to be tried by the Senate. The inquiries seem to compromise Signor Giolitti, ex-Under Secretary of the Interior Rosano, and several high police officials.

WEKERLE IS GOING TO VIENNA.

His Task to Defend Ministers Who Have Not Censured Kossuth.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, is expected to arrive in Vienna within a few days in consequence of the Debreczin incident and the subsequent speeches of Barons Hieronymi and Szilagyi, respectively Ministers of the Interior and Justice, in the Hungarian Chamber yesterday. The fact that both Ministers avoided criticism of Francis Kossuth greatly aggravates the situation.

BUDA PESTH, Nov. 22.—Francis Kossuth has suspended his tour through Hungary, owing to the excitement caused by the Debreczin demonstration.

CANNIBALS IN NEW-IRELAND.

Report that Every White Person Who Was There Has Been Killed.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 22.—A Kanaka uprising is reported to be in progress on the islands in the vicinity of New-Guinea. Scores of Europeans are said to have been murdered, and most of the trading posts are said to have been burned. The steamship Three Cheers brings the news that her Captain found fresh traces of cannibal feasts on Admiralty Island and at New-Ireland. He believes that every white person in New-Ireland was killed.

AFTER SATOLLI, LORENZELLI.

Apostolic Delegate Is Not to be Recalled Until a Cardinal.

ROME, Nov. 22.—In circles close to the Vatican belief is expressed that Mgr. Lorenzelli, Papal Nuncio to the Netherlands, will eventually be appointed Apostolic Delegate to the United States to succeed Mgr. Satolli. It is said, however, that the date of Mgr. Satolli's recall has not yet been fixed, and it is understood that his return to Rome, if he does return, will be contingent upon his elevation to the Cardinalate.

RETURN OF VATICAN EXHIBITS.

Denial of Italy's Protesting About an Escort of Naval Officers.

ROME, Nov. 22.—It is denied semi-officially that the Italian Government protested against the Washington Government sending out naval officers in charge of the Vatican's exhibits returned from the Chicago Fair.

PRUDENTE DE MORAES MERCIFUL

Will Grant Amnesty to Political Prisoners When in Office.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 22.—Prudente de Moraes will celebrate his accession to the Presidency by granting amnesty to political prisoners.

About the Wairarapa Wreck.

SYDNEY, Nov. 22.—The inquiry into the recent wreck of the passenger steamer Wairarapa, which went on the rocks during the voyage between this port and Auckland, has been ended, and judgment will be given on Nov. 30. Several witnesses said that when the steamer struck, the Captain jumped from the bridge and he was not seen again. There was much delay in lowering the boats, and this is believed to have been largely the cause of the great loss of life. Had there not been a total lack of discipline, the witnesses said, the death list could never have approached 100.

Charges Against a Journal.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Temps says that proceedings have been begun against the Director of the Dix-Neuviene Siècle because it took 60,000f. as hush money from the Franco-American Club, after threatening to publish a damaging attack upon the organization. A member of the same journal's staff was arrested yesterday for blackmail. The Director is believed to have fled to Belgium.

Clericals Oppose Police Power.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Augsburg Post says that the Bavarian Clericals will oppose in the Reichstag any anti-Socialist bill which gives the police judiciary or discretionary powers. It advises the Clericals throughout Germany to prepare for the rejection of the anti-Socialist bill and the dissolution of the Reichstag.

Conviction of a French Spy.

SAN REMO, Nov. 22.—Capt. Romani, a French officer convicted of spying upon the Italian army and forts, was sentenced today to fourteen months' imprisonment and was fined 1,200 francs.

Funeral of a Great Artist.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—The Government will defray the expense of Rubinstein's funeral.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. William H. Gibson.

Gen. William H. Gibson, known throughout the land both as a soldier and as a political orator, died at his home, in Tiffin, Ohio, last evening. Gen. Gibson was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, seventy-two years ago. In early life he followed farming and then studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1841. From that year to 1860 he was conspicuous in politics as a Whig and as a Republican. In 1860 Gen. Gibson was elected State Treasurer, the first Republican to hold that office. The management of the office by his predecessor had been involved in scandal, and the unraveling of the tangle was not at all to Gibson's liking. The war broke out, and he resigned his office and organized the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel. Going at once to the front, Col. Gibson was soon where hostilities were hottest. While leading a charge at the battle of Shiloh he received a severe bayonet wound and had three horses shot under him. Soon, however, he was again at the head of his regiment, and gallantly served until the end of the war, for two years as brigade and division commander, and counted the dead upon no less than forty-two fields of battle. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General. After the close of the war Gen. Gibson resumed the practice of law. He still took an active part in politics, though not as an office seeker. He was a magnificent stump speaker, and no Republican campaign since then has failed to find him touring the country, more particularly in the West, for the Republican Party. On the stump and on the lecture platform he acquired the reputation of a forceful and eloquent orator. He was in great demand at all reunions of veterans as a speaker, and was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and many other organizations of old soldiers. Upon the election of Charles Foster as Governor in 1879 Gen. Gibson became his Adjutant General, and in that capacity rendered the State valuable services in reorganizing the militia.

Elmore Bostwick McNeil.

Elmore Bostwick McNeil died last Tuesday in Chicago of an attack of typhoid fever. He was only thirty-four years old, but had made a reputation in civil engineering. A graduate from Rensselaer Polytechnic School, Troy, N. Y., he was for some time engaged in the construction of the West Shore Railroad. After this he was Superintendent on the Grand Island Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and at the time of his death was conducting an enterprise to carry off the sewage of Chicago to some point west of the city.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Gen. W. W. Allen died yesterday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, at Sheffield, Ala. His death was caused by heart disease. During President Cleveland's first Administration Gen. Allen was United States Marshal for the Middle and Southern Districts of Alabama. He was a Confederate soldier and won honor on the field.

—Dr. W. H. Hart, one of the best-known specialists and Grand Army men in Pittsburg, Penn., was found dead in his office 938 Penn Avenue, yesterday morning by his wife. It is supposed he died about 6 o'clock Wednesday night of heart disease. He leaves a wife and two children.

—George D. Teller, for many years Land and Travelling Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday night of apoplexy. He was seventy-five years old.

Fire Spread by Boiling Tar.

An iron tank, containing about 450 gallons of tar, boiled over at 9 o'clock last night in the yard of the T. New Roofing and Manufacturing Company, at 540 East Twentieth Street, and the tar was ignited from the fire in the furnace beneath.

The blazing fluid spread over a portion of the yard, and threatened to set fire to the company's factories. The works extend from Nineteenth Street to Twentieth Street, and cover a space of 35,000 square feet. The yard was strewn with barrels of tar.

The blazing tar was extinguished after it had burned over a space some thirty or forty feet square. The loss is estimated by the company at less than $100. The police place it at $1,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The works have been on fire four times within the last year.

Thrown from a Window and Caught.

John McDonald, thirty-four years old, of 534 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, threw his five-year-old daughter Annie from the third-story window of his house, at midnight. The child was caught by Herman Edwards of 86 First Place. She was not injured. McDonald was arrested.

HOSTS OF PLACE SEEKERS

Mr. Morton Overwhelmed by Applicants for Office.

MANY WANT TO WEAR UNIFORMS

John Jacob Astor Said to Desire a Place on the Governor's Staff —Mr. Fish and the Speakership.

Predictions have been made that Mr. Morton's Administration as Governor of the State of New-York will be marked by the splendors of a court. Since his election this idea has spread to many corners of the State, and in anticipation of a share in the pomp and circumstance that the prediction implies, men of high social standing have begun to ask for places upon the Governor's uniformed staff.

John Jacob Astor, it was announced yesterday, is one of the aspirants for an appointment to one of these places which are adorned with certain trappings of gold lace and bright buttons.

Governor-elect Morton came to this city yesterday and went to the Hotel Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street, where his family is living. During the day he was at his place of business, in Nassau Street. Many men called to see him during the day, some to press the claims of applicants for official positions within the Governor's gift.

Mr. Morton is much troubled by office seekers. There is a hungry and ever-increasing throng of place hunters, who infringe on his time and good nature with enthusiastic ardor. With a degree of cheerfulness that is annoying to him they make known their wants. He has on hand a small trunkful of applications for positions on his staff. Mr. Morton said to some of his visitors yesterday that he had received applications from three or four times as many persons as there will be places on his staff to fill.

There are many applicants for other positions as well, and as the days go by these men are beginning to trouble not only the Governor-elect, but ex-Senator Platt, whom they suppose has more influence with Mr. Morton than have any other politicians.

Lieutenant Governor-elect Saxton was in the city for a short time yesterday, and called on Mr. Morton. Other callers included Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Charles W. Hackett, Republican State Chairman; Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, John W. Foster of Indiana, ex-Secretary of State; Archbishop Ireland, Gen. James McLeer,, Col. A. S. Bacon, Cornelius N. Bliss, Speaker George R. Malby, and Secretary of State Palmer.

The coming of Governor-elect Morton to the city at this time started a story which was in line with the idea that he is to surround his administration with courtly splendor. The story had to do with the Speakership. The officers of his staff, it was said, will be announced in about a week, in order that the aspirants might know their standing and Mr. Morton have time for other matters.

One matter in which the Governor was said to be interested was the candidacy of Hamilton Fish for the Speakership. Mr. Morton and Mr. Fish's father were friends of long standing, and it is only natural, Mr. Fish's friends say, that the Governor-elect should look favorably on the ambition of the Putnam County Assemblyman.

"There is a feeling that it would be agreeable to the Governor-elect if the man who takes the Speaker's chair when he takes that of the Chief Executive were to be one who is recognized as in the Gubernatorial 'sit' in social life," said one of the State politicians last night.

Mr. Fish was in the city yesterday making claims of pledged members, which, if reliable, would leave little to fight for between now and Jan. 1. But many persons thought that Mr. Fish was too enthusiastic.

Mr. Malby was at his headquarters. He said he had no claims as to his strength which he cared to make public. The Speaker believes that some who are fighting him are trying to strike "below the belt." Anonymous circulars and unsigned communications to some of the country newspapers attacking Mr. Malby have been sent out by some one to some members-elect of the Assembly. This disreputable sort of warfare, Mr. Malby said, did not think would hurt him. He said he proposed to make a fair and square stand-up fight, and he regretted that any one should bring underhanded methods into the contest.

One of the visitors at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was Louis F. Payn. He was for a time in consultation with Mr. Fish, who was in the very thick of the crowd in the corridor last night.

FROM APPRECIATIVE READERS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As one familiar with the qualities of the great New-York dailies, I cannot refrain from sending you my congratulations and assurances of renewed admiration for the superb appearance, enlarged departments of commerce, society, finance, literature, &c., which have for a few days marked your admirable paper. It was always a great journal. To-day it is greater than ever. It is more than ever the foremost metropolitan newspaper in everything that commends itself to a discriminating newspaper reader. The Times's recent departure in the matter of typography has added greatly to the appearance of a paper that was already a model in that regard, and in enlarging the scope and space of the various departments named you have added to the obligations the business and social world were already under to The Times.

It is incomprehensible to me how any newspaper reader can be satisfied long with any other journal while The Times is so easily in advance of all of them in every thing that constitutes a real newspaper. OLD NEW-YORK.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1894.

From The Home Journal, Nov. 21.

Some changes that are decided improvements have been made in The New-York Times. The first is a more attractive typographical appearance, the style of the headings and the type at once catching the eye. Other matters of great convenience to the busy man are an index to advertisements, a summary of the day's news, and the numbered pages upon which the details will be found, and the weather record. These guides will always be found in the same place, on the editorial page. Another noticeable feature in the departure is the increased space devoted to the world of commerce and trade. The various Exchanges and their dealings are reported in extenso, and this department constitutes a compend of the trade of the world for twenty-four hours.

Lieut. Cassidy Indictment Quashed.

From The Buffalo Express, Nov. 21.

District Attorney Kenefick appeared before Justice Lambert yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and had the indictment against Lieut. Cassidy of New-York dismissed. Lieut. Cassidy was in the city during the great strike two years ago, and in command of a company of the Twenty-second Regiment, at Tifft Farm, on the day Michael Broderick was shot there. He was indicted after Broderick died, but the case has never been brought to trial, and yesterday Mr. Kenefick decided to have the indictment quashed.

Dr. Everett's Idea of Religion.

From The Boston Transcript.

Dr. William Everett preached at the afternoon service at King's Chapel Sunday. He took for his text II. Chronicles, xxx., 18, 19, and in the course of his remarks said that if there was anything which should be done away with it was the idea that there is some prescribed path to God. The object of religion was to save a person from his sins, not from the consequences of those sins.

WHERE SHALL COLUMBIA BOYS SLEEP?

The Faculty to Take Action on a Request Made by the Alumni.

A largely-attended meeting of the Standing Committee of the Alumni Association of Columbia College was held last evening, in the Brunswick Hotel.

Among the questions considered was that of a dormitory system for the undergraduates on the new site. It was unanimously resolved that the annual report of the committee, which has already been distributed, be supplemented by the insertion of the following resolution, which had already been adopted by the Association of the Alumni at its annual meeting in October.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the Trustees of the college should, at the earliest possible period, provide at the new site at Bloomingdale suitable dormitories for the use of the undergraduates.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, attested by the Secretary, be sent to the President of the college and to each member of the Board of Trustees.

The Trustees of Columbia, at their last meeting, acknowledged the receipt of these resolutions and stated that the action of the alumni would receive due consideration.

GOV. FISHBACK REPLIES

His Pertinent Answer to the Anti-Lynching Committee of England.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

Gov. W. M. Fishback of Arkansas has sent the following reply to a letter received from English busybodies styling themselves an "Anti-Lynching Committee":

Executive Office,
Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 8, 1894.

To the Anti-Lynching Committee of England, 13 Tavistock Square, London, W. C., England:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have just found your favor of the 6th ult., awaiting my return from a brief absence.

To say nothing of the long list of honored and titled names composing your committee, at the head of which I note that of the Duke of Argyle, the sex of your Corresponding Secretary demands a respectful reply. You are correctly informed as to the lynching at McGeehee, in this State. The three negroes committed a murder under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and when arrested confessed their crime in such sickening detail that the indignation of the community broke away from all restraint, and they were hanged by a mob composed of both black and white men.

No right-thinking man in this State has either justification or apology to offer for this act, and, as Governor, I have offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the leaders of the mob.

During my term in office there have been six negro lynchings, in three of which the participants were of both colors, and in one of which all of the participants were colored. Four participants in these several lynchings are now serving terms in the State Prison. I regret that we have not been able to convict a greater number.

Now, having answered with due respect, the only letter received from your committee, I must be pardoned if I comment upon your movement with somewhat of frankness and freedom.

Of course we ought, and do, accord to your committee entire good faith, but then, what are we to say of their good sense?

Upon what possible system of reasoning does your committee, or do the English people, base their assumption of a right to teach the people of this or any other Christian or civilized country either morals or manners?

What single page of English history, or what aspect of English character, would justify intelligent people in supposing that England has a higher regard for human rights, for morals, or for religion, than the people of the United States?

What civilized country on the globe has shown less regard for human rights where her own interests were involved than England?

Her treatment of Irish tenants; of the African; of the Egyptian; of the Sepoys of India; of our own colonist ancestors; of whatever people over whom she had secured control, whether legitimate or illegitimate, all attest the hypocrisy of such an assumption.

But apart from her national sins which stain her escutcheon, her effort to become monitor to this country forces the conclusion that your committee are either profoundly ignorant of human nature or of this country—I confess to a suspicion of both.

The people of the United States are excelling England in almost every department of human endeavor. Whatever of success or titles to honor they attain, are achieved and not inherited, and because achieved by individual effort may be reasonably supposed to have greater merit behind them than if handed down from father to son by laws devised to guard impotence against the competition of merit. The people of England pay only 70 cents per capita for the education of their youth, while those of the United States pay $2.30, or more than three times as much.

This State of Arkansas, which I see some of your leading newspapers regard as a wild, Western State, according to the last census reports is educating, not only a larger percentage of her white children, but also of her colored children, than England is educating of her own sons and daughters, and within the past ten years has established nearly one church every other day, until she has one church for every 325 people.

Can England boast of as rapid religious progress?

If the people composing your committee were possessed of the intelligence which their exalted rank would indicate and ought to insure they would not fail to appreciate the worse than folly of their almost ludicrous impertinence.

With the professed object of your committee I deeply sympathize, and precisely because I sympathize with your benevolent purpose do I deplore the criminal folly of your officious intermeddling in a matter, for the rectification of which you are prepared by neither national training, national habit, nor national character, and which can only have a tendency to defeat the very end at which we in common aim.

Pardon me, therefore, for respectfully suggesting that whatever of time or money or energy your committee may have decided to devote to this cause be diverted and devoted to remedy the evils which so abound in England. Your benevolence would then be no longer merely theoretical, but practical and sensible. Very respectfully,

W. M. FISHBACK,
Governor of Arkansas.

Her Husband's Republican Vote.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Eliza Moore of Henryville walked into Magistrate Ware's office, in Jeffersonville, Friday evening and asked that a peace warrant be issued against W. H. Moore, her husband. Politics caused the trouble now existing between the woman and her husband. "Why, Judge," said the woman, with much anger, "my husband always voted the Democratic ticket until the last election. When he came home and told me that he had become a Republican, I lost all my patience and gave him a lecture. Yes, that's what I did, Judge; and then he knocked me down and threatened time and again since to murder me. I want him arrested."

The warrant was issued, and Mrs. Moore asked permission to take it to Henryville and place it in the hands of a constable for service. This was granted, and the woman of unshaken Democratic principles started for home.

A Judge Who Wants Evidence.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

In the Supreme Court at Auburn Judge Emery has been trying to convince the lawyers that he will not cut marital knots without some consideration and good cause. "I don't propose to be humbugged," he said to the attorneys. "You can't expect much from me on the ground of failure to support. You better prove desertion." The court was no false prophet. Only one attorney relied on that clause, and he didn't get his client untied. During the proceedings the Judge complained that they didn't have witnesses enough. "I see you have gotten into the habit of bringing only one witness," he remarked to the assemblage of lawyers. "Well," said one, "different Judges differ. We have usually had two." "Well, said Judge Emery, "put me down for three."

There Are Always a Few.

From The Boston Globe.

The late Robert C. Winthrop has been frequently designated since his death as a gentleman of the old school. It is comforting to think that "gentlemen of the old school" never entirely die out. There is always a "saving remnant" of these kind of men through all generations, and there is forever perpetuated a new school of "gentlemen of the old school."

Latest Arrival.

SS Corinthia, (Br.,) Roberts, Tarragona Oct. 8, via Gibraltar, with fruit and mdse to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

The Morning Is the Best Time to call at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St., for your share of the Furniture bargains.—Adv.

Frederick L. Olmsted in Town.

Frederick Law Olmsted, who was offered the position of landscape architect of the Harlem River Driveway by the Park Board, arrived in this city last night. He went to the Hotel Brunswick.

Mr. Olmsted has been invited to meet the Park Commissioners at a special meeting this afternoon and talk over the proposition of his accepting the place of architect.

Free Wool Prices still prevail for Carpets at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

"Narketta," The collar. E. & W. "Odena," The cuff.

BIRTHS.

COX.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cox, a son.

MARRIED.

BARRY—MOHUN.—On Nov. 22, 1894, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Harriette L. Barry, granddaughter of Mrs. Samuel F. Barry, to R. Dorsey Loraine Mohun of Washington.

BUCKNALL—LEGG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by the Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, D. D., Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, to Henry W. J. Bucknall.

MARKOE—WETMORE.—On Thursday, Nov. 22, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Annette Wetmore to James W. Markoe.

MIDDLETON—SMITH.—On Nov. 7, 1894, at St. Michael's, Chester Square, London, by the Rev. Sydney E. Smith, curate of St. Agnes's, Kennington, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Yarker Barton, uncle of the bride, John Izard Middleton, Jr., son of John Izard Middleton of Baltimore, Md., to Lucy Eleanor Rose, only surviving daughter of the late Lewis Smith, Esq., of Rosway-Deal, England.

NATTRESS—YALE.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry C. Yale, 52 West 39th St., by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter and the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Fannie Burchard Yale to the Rev. George Nattress, rector of the Church of the Mediator, King's Bridge.

SUGDEN—ARNOLD.—On Nov. 22, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., assisted by the Rev. George F. Magill, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Jessie, daughter of Dr. Edmund S. F. Arnold of Newport, R. I., to E. Percy Sugden, son of

HARVARD AGAINST YALE

Make-up of the Teams to Play at Springfield.

YALE CONFIDENT OF A VICTORY

Fifty-Seven Private Parlor Cars to Leave This City for Springfield To-Morrow—Final Work of the Two Teams.

The exodus from this city of those who are going to witness the Harvard-Yale football match will begin to-day. The first car to leave will be on the 6 o'clock train to-night, and will have on board Harry Duval and twenty-nine members of the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn. The club has chartered a dining car, and the members will have a gay time on the Springfield trip.

Fifty-seven parlor cars have been chartered to take parties to Springfield, and nearly all will leave the Grand Central Station on Saturday morning. Seven sections of the special parlor-car train will be sent off, the first starting at 8:35 o'clock in the morning, and the others as soon afterward as safety will premit.

Among those who have engaged private cars for the journey are R. A. Peabody, S. R. Betts, C. J. O'Donohue, S. F. H. Betts, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, the University Club, headed by H. S. Van Dusen, George E. Clark, A. W. F. Cochran, H. B. Vanderverr, Isidor Wormser; the Knickerbocker Club, the Ivy Club of Princeton, Edward Munn and a party of Princeton friends, Buchanon Winthrop, the Orange Athletic Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Ninth Company of the Seventh Regiment, W. D. Bishop, Jr., Secretary of the New-Haven Road.

The feeling in this section seems to be that Yale will win, but all expect Harvard to put up a strong game, while there are not a few who think Harvard may furnish a surprise. The betting is now 2 to 1 in favor of Yale, and the Harvard men are taking these odds whenever they get a chance.

The make-up of the two teams has been decided. Yale's players, their positions, weight, age, and height, are as follows:

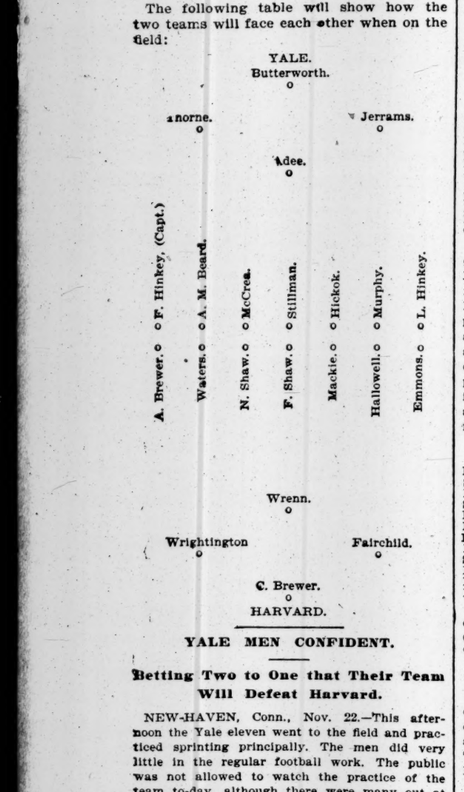
Name	Position.	W't.	Age.	H't.
F. A. Hinkey, (Capt.)	Left end	157	23	5.9
A. M. Beard	Left tackle	195	20	6.3
J. A. McCrea	Left guard	200	19	6.3½
P. T. Stillman	Centre	200	21	6.2
W. O. Hickok	Right guard	194	20	6.3
F. T. Murphy	Right tackle	170	22	6.00½
Louis Hinkey	Right end	140	20	5.11
G. T. Adee	Quarter back	154	21	5.8
S. B. Thorne	Right half back	165	21	6.01
A. N. Jerrems	Left half back	158	20	6.00½
F. S. Butterworth	Full back	158	23	5.11

Should any substitutes be required, they will be furnished from the following: P. Armstrong at half back. He is twenty-one years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs 162 pounds. C. M. Fincke, at quarter back. He is twenty years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 158 pounds. H. P. Cross at centre. He is twenty-one years old, 6 feet 3 inches in height, and weighs 203 pounds. L. Bass at right end. He is eighteen years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 154 pounds.

The Harvard eleven will be as follows:

Name	Position.	W't.	Age.	H't.
Emmons	Left end	174	21	6
Hallowell	Left tackle	172	20	6
Mackie	Left guard	200	24	6.1
F. Shaw	Centre	200	18	6.2
N. Shaw	Right guard	197	18	6
Waters	Right tackle	179	23	5.11½
A. Brewer	Right end	165	19	5.11
Wrenn	Quarter back	145	21	5.9
Wrightington	Right half back	156	19	5.10
Fairchild	Left half back	152	20	5.9
C. Brewer	Full back	150	21	5.10

The following table will show how the two teams will face each other when on the field:



YALE MEN CONFIDENT.

Betting Two to One that Their Team Will Defeat Harvard.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—This afternoon the Yale eleven went to the field and practiced sprinting principally. The men did very little in the regular football work. The public was not allowed to watch the practice of the team to-day, although there were many out at the field trying to get in. The Yale men are very confident their team will win in the Harvard game. For the last few days this confidence has taken the form of a very substantial sum of money being forwarded to Boston and Cambridge to be placed on the Yale team at the odds of 2 to 1. There are a few men around the campus that are not overwhelmingly confident of Yale's defeating Harvard, and this element of the college believe that the reports received in this city about the alleged defects in the Harvard team are not altogether reliable. They think Harvard has a much better eleven than most Yale men give the crimson credit for having.

It has been positively decided that Greenway will not play in the Harvard game. His doctor has firmly advised against it, and to-day Greenway made the announcement that he would not take part in the game. This is looked upon as a great loss to the Yale team.

To sum up Yale's strength, she will rely on all three of her backs, Butterworth, Thorne, and Jerrems, to gain ground against the wall of crimson. Butterworth's magnificent line bucking, his following of the interference, his quickness in seeing an opening in his opponent's line, his long punts, and his accurate drop kicking, have made him the idol of the Yale graduate and undergraduates, and to him they look for the lion's share of the work in Saturday's game. Jerrems is a new man, but his excellent work during the last two or three weeks has inspired confidence in his running ability in the hearts of the coachers. He is a great ground gainer, but his defensive work is not up to the standard. Thorne, on the other hand, is at home when plunging through the line, and puts up a great defensive game. Adee at quarter is quick and accurate in passing, and gets into the interference well. He is also a strong tackler. At the ends Yale is stronger than most people give her credit of being, despite the fact that Louis Hinkey has taken Greenway's place. His play is an exact imitation of his brother's, Capt. Hinkey, and the Harvard backs will find him on hand if they attempt the right end very much. Of the tackles, it may be said they are the weak spot, if there be one, in the Yale team. Both Murphy and Beard have improved wonderfully, but their playing is by no means equal to that of those two stars, Winter and Wallis, of the 1893 team. Yale cannot be beaten in the centre with Stillman, Hickok, and McCrea to look after her interests.

The Yale team and the small army of coachers with their kitchen equipment will go to Springfield to-morrow afternoon in a special car. They take along the kitchen equipment because they want the team to continue on the same diet right up to the very hour of the game.

HARVARD MUST WIN.

That Is the Cry at Cambridge—The Team in Good Shape.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—The injury to Charles Brewer, by which he twisted his ankle, is by no means as serious as it has been made by previous reports. It has been announced that he will surely go into the Yale game, and therefore the loss will be simply in the efficiency he might have gained in punting during the last three days' practice. But he will get a welcome rest, and that may do him as much good as continued work on the field. Cabot is fast gaining prestige, and may go into the game over the heads of either Fairchild or Whittemore. In the event of the injury to Brewer proving more serious than is now expected, Cabot will certainly go into the game on Saturday, either as half back, in place of Brewer, or as full back, with either Fairchild or Whittemore at half.

Harvard is to have a leader of cheering at the Springfield game. Both Mr. Evert J. Wendell and Mr. William R. Thayer, the latter editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, have been suggested, and it looks now as if the post would fall to Mr. Thayer. Either gentleman would be just the one for the position.

The crimson is being displayed on all sides, and no one would think that on the great game depended the continuation or downfall of Harvard University. "Harvard must win!" is the continual cry. Not only in Cambridge, but in Boston, are this enthusiasm and display noticeable. Many of the stores have their windows ornamented with pictures of the football team, and decked with crimson. The Western stations are a blaze of bright color, offset now and then by a stray patch of blue, to tempt the few Yale men who may wander by once in a while.

The men who are to make up Harvard's line and the quarter back are already chosen, and, barring injury, there will be no change from the line up announced in The New-York Times last Tuesday. Hallowell has distanced Wheeler beyond all shadow of a doubt, and Wrenn now has no rival for quarter back, Beale having given up the contest. The best that Foster will be able to do will be to substitute for Arthur Brewer in case of injury.

The Harvard side will be crowded by a solid body of crimson enthusiasts. Only a very few of the 8,500 seats remain unsold, and there will not be a vacant seat left by Saturday morning. Indications point to the sale of a great number of admission tickets, so large promises to be the demand at the last moment.

The 'Varsity team put in its last hard practice to-day. The work from now on will simply be in perfecting the signals and giving the backs some chance to improve their punting. The team is staying quietly at Auburndale, coming over to Cambridge every day for recitations and practice. The subject of football is forbidden in the quarters at their hotel, and the men either study or indulge in a game of whist or something else to keep their minds off the game.

Princeton's Strong Practice Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—When it was learned to-day that Capt. Trenchard had decided to throw open the gates of the 'Varsity field and allow the public to witness the football practice there was a great rush down William Street through the mud to the field, and before the practice began fully 1,200 spectators were on the side lines. A strong practice game, lasting nearly forty-five minutes, was played. Coachers Davis and King went in on the second eleven, and gave the 'Varsity a strong game. In consequence the first eleven scored only twice and Edwards went through the line for a touchdown for the scrub.

The score was all but tied, when King made a long run around the end on a trick, and was downed only a yard from the goal line. Then the 'Varsity took a wonderful brace, and hurled back the rushers of the second eleven till the fourth down. The general play was quick and snappy and gave some encouragement to the coachers. A large number of coachers were on the field, among whom were Furness, '91; Parke Davis, '93; Lewis, '91; Johnson and Poe, '87; Brownlee, '89; Cash, '91; Bergen, '92; Wood, '92, and Symms, '92.

Laureate, 8; Yale Law School, 4.

Laureate.	Position.	Yale Law School.
Manning	Centre	Cox
Baxter	Left guard	Loomis
Smyth	Right guard	Lowndes
Goodrich	Left tackle	Squires
Harrington	Right tackle	Roman
Cleary	Left end	Ember
Magill	Right end	Sears
Flack	Quarter back	R. Lowndes
McChesney	Right half back	Darling
Rankin & Draper	Left half back	Mendel
Consalus	Full back	Steele

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Yale Law School eleven was defeated here this afternoon by the Laureate Boat Club's football team in an exciting game. The final score was 8 to 4. The Laureate team was strengthened by Philip Draper, the full back on the Williams 'Varsity team, and who is a member of the Laureates. Draper and Consalus plunged into the Yale line repeatedly for good gains. With the score tied at 4 points each, and only one minute of play remaining, Draper rushed between left tackle and guard, and, without interference, ran forty-five yards for a touch-down.

Berkeley, 40; Holbrooks, 0.

Berkeley.	Positions.	Holbrooks.
Sprague	Left end	Burns
Layne	Left tackle	Holbrook
Siedler	Left guard	Harvey
Irvin, Boyesen	Centre	Dodge
Miller	Right guard	Sproule, McKelvey
Huntington	Right tackle	Law
Blakeley	Right end	Wilhelm
Singer	Quarter back	McAlpin
Hurlbut	Left half back	Fisher
Davidge	Right half back	Oehr
Bien	Full back	Kuim

Berkeley defeatetd Holbrook's Military Academy of Sing Sing yesterday, 40 to 0. Bien kicked 6 goals. Bien, Blakeley, Sprague, and Hurlbut did some excellent playing.

Crest, 4; Irving Institute, 0.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Crest school of this village defeated the Irving Institute eleven of Tarrytown at football this afternoon, after a hard fought contest, by a score of 4 to 0. The game was played on the grounds of Mount Pleasant Military Academy.

Army League Football.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 22.—The second of the series of football games for the championship of the Army League will take place on the parade ground at Willet's Point next Saturday afternoon between the team of the United States Engineer Corps and the eleven of the Army Service Corps of West Point. The championship is now held by the Engineers, they having defeated all clubs with which they have played.

Saturday morning the Reserves, or second team, of the Engineers, will play a game with the eleven of the Flushing Athletic Club.

Dartmouth's New Football Captain.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 22.—This evening Walter E. McCormack, '97, of Chicago, Ill., was elected Captain of the Dartmouth football team for next year. For two years he has played on the Dartmouth team, last year playing quarter back and this year filling the position of right half back. On account of an injury he has not been able to play for the last month, but he has entirely recovered now. He played short stop on the 'Varsity last Spring.

Tigers to Try the Association Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The first association football organization in an American college has been formed at Princeton. A regular association team has been put in the field here, and the eleven will play a game against the Philadelphia professional team at Philadelphia on Saturday.

NEW CRICKET LEAGUE FORMED

Second Section Clubs of the Metropolitan to Have an Association.

The Metropolitan District Cricket League is to have a rival, for next year there will be a second organization of cricket clubs, which will be known as the New-York Cricket Association. It will be composed of the clubs which during the past season formed the second section of the league, with one or two other clubs of the same class.

This was decided upon at a recent meeting of the clubs concerned, at which representatives from the St George's Athletic Club and the Harlem, Kings County St. George, and Columbia Cricket Clubs were present. The organisation is not supposed to be inimical to the league, but the delegates at the meeting were all of the opinion that that body was too large, and that the increased number of clubs now in the Metropolitan District warranted the formation of a second association.

G. Hake, 46 Wall Street, was appointed temporary Secretary of the association, which will have its first general meeting at the rooms of the St. George's Athletic Club on Monday evening, Dec. 10. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution, which will then be presented and officers elected. The clubs forming the new association will not formally withdraw from the Metropolitan League until the annual meeting in March next, and they then expect to be able to make arrangements whereby they can obtain a share of the league funds, which would be appropriated to forming the nucleus of the funds of the new association. It is hardly likely, however, that the clubs remaining in the league would agree to that.

The league will probably be thoroughly reorganized after the second section clubs retire, and it is quite probable it will be restricted to a specified number of clubs and admission made difficult. The organization will retain the six principal clubs in the district, and should become even stronger with a small membership by concentrating the best talent among a few teams.

Thanksgiving Sports at Oceanic.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 22.—A series of sports, under the management of Frederick Frick of this place, will be held at Oceanic on Thanksgiving afternoon. Among the events will be half-mile and quarter-mile bicycle races, the entries being Albert Chambers, Albert Miller, Scott Longstreet, John Ferrari, Frank Woolley, and Charles Beck of Red Bank, Leon Cubberly of Long Branch, Reginald Bennett of Tinton Falls, Ross Andrews and William Ravatt of Atlantic Highlands, and Howard Johnson of Navesink.

The entries for a 100-yard dash are William Conover, George Hawkins, and Daniel Bodine of Red Bank, Michael McGarrity and Thomas Walling of Shrewsbury, William Naughton of Oceanic, and Harry Allen of Atlantic Highlands. A net-throwing contest will also take place, among the entries being Frederick Frick, Millard F. Cornwell, and Andrew R. Coleman of Red Bank, and Phil Daly, Jr., Arthur Sussman, and Elwyn Green of Long Branch. Gold and silver cups will be presented to the winners of the events.

Williamsburg Athletes Organize.

Several of the athletes who were connected with the famous old Williamsburg Athletic Club met in W. H. Robertson's office, 29 Park Row, yesterday afternoon to try to arrange for an annual dinner and reunion. Among those who are interested in the scheme are F. P. Murray, who holds the best time ever made in a mile walk; W. H. Robertson, ex-champion ten-mile runner; Walter Smith, ex-champion half-mile runner; R. H. Pelton of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, "Ed" Pettus, J. G. Liddell, and "Sam" C. Austin. A temporary organization was effected with S. C. Austin as Chairman and J. G. Liddell as Secretary. Some of the minor details were arranged, and the committee will report to the full committee at a meeting to be held at Hatfield Hall, Myrtle Avenue and Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, next Wednesday evening, when a permanent organization will be made. Secretary Liddell, 130 Bowery, would like to hear from all the old club men.

New-York Athletic Club Election.

The first intimation of the annual election of officers at the New-York Athletic Club has been given at the request of fifty members, who signed a petition. President Weeks has called a special meeting of the club for Tuesday evening, Dec. 4. The object of the meeting is to amend the constitution so that the Nominating Committee be abolished. The petitioners, who were the leaders of the opposition last year, want things so arranged that any one who is supported by fifty members of the club can be placed in nomination. It is expected that there will be a lively fight at this meeting. If the proposed amendment is defeated the Nominating Committee will be announced that evening.

Spartan Harriers Reorganize.

The final organization meeting of the new 'cross country organization, the Spartan Harriers of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be held at the clubhouse of the Atalanta Athletic Club, corner of Bergen and Court Streets, Brooklyn, this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. At this meeting officers for the term will be elected, the preliminary by-laws enacted, and the organization placed on a working basis. At the close of the session a stag smoking entertainment will be given, at which many well-known amateur and professional athletes and artists will appear.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.

Cycling.—Dinner to Howard E. Raymond, at St. Denis Hotel.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycling Club vs. Columbia Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Atalanta Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at Eantle's alleys, 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Yachting.—Meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association, at O'Neill's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Football.—Yale vs. Harvard, at Springfield, 2 P. M.; West Point Engineers vs. Willet's Point Engineers, at West Point; Columbia freshmen vs. Princeton freshmen, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge; Montclair A. C. vs. Englewood Field Club, at Montclair; Cornell vs. University of Michigan, at Detroit; Brown vs. Tufts, at Providence; Lafayette vs. Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; Hamilton A. C. vs. Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association, at Yonkers; Irving Club vs. South Orange Field Club, at South Orange; General Theological Seminary vs. Roseville, at Roseville; Princeton Seminary vs. Elizabeth A. C., at Elizabeth; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Newark Academy, at Bayonne, N. J., 3:30 P. M.

Hunt Meets.—Rockaway Hounds, at Queens, 3:15 P. M.; Meadowbrooks, at Jericho Tollgate, 3:30; Westchester Hounds, at Kensico.

Trotting.—Exhibitions of Alix, John R. Gentry, Directly, and Flying Jib, at Fleetwood Park.

Boxing.—Entertainment at New-York Athletic Club, at 8:30 P. M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 25.

Cycling.—Eastern District Wheelmen's road run to Pearsalls, L. I.; Mercury Wheelmen's road run.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Boxing Bouts.—Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, 8 P. M.

BILL COOK PROBABLY CAPTURED

A Posse After Three Members of the Gang—Muscogee Expects a Fight.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 22.—At the United States Marshal's office, though the officials are very reticent, it is regarded as positive that "Bill" Cook, the daring young leader of the gang which has been terrorizing the Indian Territory for the past five months, is under arrest. He is thought to be one of the five men captured by the Texas Rangers at Wichita Falls. The description of the man Farris exactly corresponds with that of "Bill" Cook. This is strengthened by the fact that the man who answers to the name of "Skeeter" is an exact counterpart of the man Baldwin, alias "Skeeter," of the Cook gang.

MUSCOGEE, Indian Territory, Nov. 22.—A courier who arrived in Muscogee at 1 o'clock this afternoon reports that three of the bandits, French, "Cherokee Bill," and "Lucky," are in the bottoms five miles north of here. A posse of fifteen men left for the bandits' quarters at once. As the officers have been severely criticised by the citizens, it is believed that they will make a genuine effort to capture the bandits. The gang is headed in the direction of Muscogee. The citizens are preparing for a battle if the bandits attempt a raid. The bank is heavily guarded.

The Peacemaker Came Out Alive.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 22.—Charles Boulter shot and killed Thomas and Michael O'Neill, brothers, this morning in a fashionable restaurant here. Boulter, accompanied by his wife and sister, entered the restaurant, and they had scarcely seated themselves when the brothers quarreled and clinched. Boulter expostulated, because there were women present, and tried to part the men, when both attacked him, and he fired. The brothers died in a few hours. Boulter was badly injured.

TRAINING FOR BIG RACES

Foreign Cyclers Will Be in Condition for Madison Square Garden Meet.

OVER A THOUSAND ENTRIES MADE

The New-York Times Prize Brings Out a Large Club Representation—Johnson Will Be Present.

Manager Charles A. Sheehan of the International Bicycle Tournament was snowed under again yesterday with additional entries, making it impossible even for his large force of clerks to classify them in season to be announced last evening as anticipated. Not including the big batch received yesterday, the collective entries footed up to 1,190. This number was made by 243 individual riders. These figures alone are astonishing, and larger by far than any associated with any previous meet, yet swelled by yesterday's receipts, they will establish a wonderful record for indoor tournaments.

Unquestionably the most important entry in yesterday's mail was that of John S. Johnson, the demon rider of the West. Johnson will be seen in about all of the Class B events. This great pedaler is chiefly famous because he has ridden the fastest mile ever recorded excepting that made through the agency of steam. It was only recently that he performed this wonderful feat on the Tonawanda Boulevard at Buffalo. His time was 1:35 2-5, which is a fraction of a second faster than the famous mile made by that king of thoroughbred race horses, Salvator, in his brilliant flight of speed at Monmouth Park in August, 1890. In this remarkable ride Johnson was paced by a quadruplet team.

Johnson's presence at the tournament, which lasts from Tuesday evening to Saturday evening, inclusive, will attract additional interest to a meet the like of which has never been seen in America or the Old World.

Not counting the last batch of entries received, the twenty-four hour professional race already has thirty competitors, a very large number for a long-distance event of this character. Many of the old-time "pros" have come to the front, as they do perennially. This contingent includes "Charley" Ashinger, Peter Golden, Frank Albert, A. S. Meixell, and others familiar to the famous six-day events of a few years ago. Others in the list of professionals include Lasna, the Swiss wonder; Adrien Guerry, the crack long-distance rider of France; A. S. Ellreich, the Australian whirlwind; Austin Crooks, the American crack, who has just returned from abroad with his pockets lined with gold; George W. Wolfe, the famous Chicago road rider; Peter Berlo of Boston, and Arry De Lisio, an Italian, who finished seventeenth in the last Paris-Bordeaux race, in which there were 500 competitors.

The heavy club entries from associations in the metropolitan district were largely the result of the interest attracted by The New-York Times sterling silver trophy. This, as has previously been told, is a silver slab the size of the first page of The Times. It is a fac simile of the page, containing a racing scene in the centre and appropriate inscriptions elaborate wrought. This will be won by the club whose members score the largest number of firsts, seconds, or thirds. During the week of the races the prize will be on exhibition in the lobby of the Garden.

The foreign cycling champions, realizing the necessity of hard, systematic training, began a new course of preparatory work yesterday on the race track at Clifton, N. J. Despite the rain of the day previous, the track was well dried out when the cracks all wore heavy sweaters, and not much exer appeared for their first run at 10 A. M. They cise was necessary to get them into a free perspiration.

Lesna, the marvel; Alf Edwards, the Englishman, and Alex Verheyen, the lad from Frankfort-on-the-Main, who is hailed at home as the coming champion of all Europe, have placed themselves in charge of "Billy" Young, the famous trainer, who so successfully handled Fred Titus, the young phenomenon, on the national circuit during the past season. Austin Crooks, who raced with Lesna last season, says there is no rider in America who can keep up with the Swiss marvel in a long race.

The work performed by his charges yesterday was very beneficial, so Trainer Young said last evening, and he feels confident they will be in fine condition by Tuesday evening.

RACING BOARD RULINGS.

Thirteen Cyclists Transferred to the Professional Class.

The weekly bulletin of the Racing Board, issued yesterday by Chairman Raymond, contains the usual number of decisions. These are interesting to all wheelmen, and, as announced, are as follows:

"For violation of clause A of Class B rules the following are declared professionals: Messrs. W. T. Bayer, C. O. Ross, J. T. King, Henry Perry, J. H. Daniridge, C. T. Edmunson, and Adolph Clark, of Algora, Iowa; W. E. Ellsworth of Leonardsville, N. Y.; John A. Hamilton of Philadelphia, Alma Bertrand of Northborough, Mass.; Horace Forbush of Westborough, Mass.; Clarence R. Sweet of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and D. R. Hughey of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"The following records have been approved by the board: 107 miles in six hours, by A. A. Hanson, at Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21, and the half-mile State tandem, unpaced, with a flying start, by Messrs. D. H. Grand of Goshen, Ind., and Charles Kolb of the same place, in Indianapolis Oct. 16, time for the distance being 1:00¾.

"A special sanction has been granted to John S. Johnson and others of the Sterns team to try for records at Louisville, Ky., until Dec. 10. Edgar Boren has also received special sanction for record trials at Dallas, Texas, until Dec. 30.

"The prizes won by D. J. Good, a professional, under the name of 'Weaver,' have been recovered."

The bulletin contains all the old business of the board, and it may be the last issued by Mr. Raymond previous to his departure for Chicago, where he is to make his permanent home.

MONTAUKS WIN AND LOSE.

Badly Beaten by Union County Roadsters in the First Game.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Union County Roadsters won their fifth consecutive game to-night in the cyclers' bowling contest. They defeated the Montauk Wheelmen by the score of 870 to 731. In the second game both teams were tied at the end of the tenth frame, each having 686 points. In the roll-off the Montauks won by 9 pins, having 766 to the Roadsters 757.

The games were scheduled for 8 o'clock, and at that time the bowling alleys were packed with an enthusiastic crowd, drawn by the unbroken string of victories which the Roadsters have placed to their credit.

The Roadsters had one side of the alley reserved for their use, and the chairs were filled early with the following men as leaders in the cheering: Drumplemann, White, Marsh, Tufts, Hangsterfer, and Urmston. The first game was a walk-over for the Roadsters from start to finish. At no time were they in danger. The score of 870 to 731 shows the good work of the Roadsters. Capt. Chamberlain was in the van, having 247 to his credit without a break. Frost lead the Montauks, with 188.

The second game furnished excitement enough to satisfy the most chronic bowling crank. It was replete with fine plays all through. Howard by his brilliant playing saved the game in the tenth, but when called upon for a final effort in the eleventh he was unequal to the task, and failed to make a spare, which would have won the game. The Roadsters were behind up to the seventh frame, when they led the Montauks by fourteen pins. Then the score vacillated until it was announced that each team had 686 points in the tenth. Following are the scores:

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	2	4	4	157
Martin	2	5	3	156
Slater	2	4	4	157
Chamberlain	7	3	0	247
Howard	3	4	3	155
Total	16	20	14	872

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	7	1	173
Carson	1	1	8	112
Tate	0	4	6	119
Frost	4	5	1	188
Van Secklin	1	4	5	139
Total	8	21	21	731

FRAMES.

Roadsters	89	166	246	344	441	523	624	693	771	872
Montauk	62	133	207	269	347	415	487	533	646	731

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	1	4	5	144
Martin	1	3	7	131
Slater	1	5	5	153
Chamberlain	3	5	3	182
Howard	1	4	5	147
Total	7	21	25	757

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	3	4	157
Carson	2	3	6	141
Tate	1	4	6	142
Frost	4	3	4	165
Van Sickle	2	4	5	161
Total	11	18	25	766

FRAMES.

Roadsters	65	134	223	289	341	417	490	533	617	686	757
Montauk	73	138	194	274	356	419	476	555	621	686	766

WON TWO GAMES BY FIVE POINTS

Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Kings County Wheelmen's Close Contests.

The Brooklyn Bicycling Club's and the Kings County Wheelmen's bowling teams met last night and rolled two games in Carruthers's alleys, 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It would be hard to find two more evenly matched teams, judging by the final scores, although the frames showed the Brooklyns to be the more reliable finishers.

Kings began the first game badly, earning only 60 points in the first frame to the Brooklyns' 100. At the end of the fifth frame the latter team led by 51 points, after which there was considerable loose playing on her side, and the Kings County crept up to within hailing distance. At the end of the ninth frame Brooklyn led by 14 points, which was reduced to 5 at the finish.

Ackerson, the lowest man in his team gave place to Leach in the second game, and to the latter's steady work the Brooklyns owe the game. Had McGee's nerves been a little firmer in the first game Kings would have divided the honors of the night. His work in the second game, in which he made but one strike, was of the kind that counts, the six spares being used to good advantage.

The figure 5 is becoming quite an interesting incident in the Kings County Club's playing. In their games with the Libertys last week they were beaten in the first game by 5 pins, and in both of last night's contests the same number stood between them and their victors.

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miles	2	3	5	150
Hart	1	7	2	160
McGee	2	1	7	119
Nellis	2	5	3	162
Martin	2	5	3	169
Total	9	21	20	760

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	1	6	3	171
Lewis	0	7	3	156
Stebbins	2	4	4	150
Ackerson	1	4	5	142
Allen	2	3	5	146
Total	6	24	20	765

FRAMES.

Brooklyns	100	178	252	326	390	462	537	616	696	765
K. C. W.	60	126	204	274	329	420	495	566	682	760

Averages—Brooklyns, 153; Kings County Wheelmen, 152.

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miles	3	4	3	156
Hart	1	6	3	157
McGee	1	6	3	152
Nellis	1	5	4	146
Martin	2	4	4	153
Total	8	25	17	764

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	0	7	3	146
Lewis	0	1	9	95
Stebbins	3	2	2	147
Leach	5	3	1	195
Allen	2	7	1	186
Total	10	20	20	769

FRAMES.

Brooklyn	76	166	242	321	400	467	542	620	695	769
K. C. W.	51	139	218	303	390	465	540	611	684	764

Averages—Brooklyns, 153 4-5; Kings County, 152 4-5. Scorers—A. R. Gardner and Charles Smith. Umpire—Alexander Schwalbach. Captains—W. C. Nellis and Thomas Anderson.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Beginning with the game scheduled with the Tourist Cycle Club bowlers for Dec. 4, the Manhattan Bicycle Club's home alleys will be at 333 Bowery. These alleys are known as "Uncle Sam's." They are considered to be among the finest in the metropolitan district, and the teams in the Wheelmen's League will be glad to learn that the Manhattans have secured them.

—The Manhattan Bicycle Club has made a record for itself on the road during the past season. Fully four times as many members now boast of century medals as there were centurians in the club a year ago. The exciting character of the club races and the uniformiv fast time made by so many participants at various distances show a great improvement in speed that is gratifying to the members.

—Philadelphia is to have a professional six-day bicycle race beginning on Monday, Dec. 17. It will take place in Industrial Hall, on Broad Street, and promises to be a success. For side features there will be a series of Class A and B contests, in which the best riders will be seen. Entries for the professional events may be sent to E. G. Johnson, 106 North Sixth Street, and for the amateur races to A. G. Powell, 2315 Spring Garden Street.

—Whist is a very popular game among Philadelphia wheelmen. A number of inter-club tournaments are now on, but that which promises to overshadow all others is the match between the Century Wheelmen and the Pennsylvania Bicycle Club. This begins to-morrow evening. The teams will be limited to eight men each.

—There was some talk of a cycle show in Philadelphia a short time ago, but the probabilities are that none will be held this Winter. It is said that the large dealers do not want the Quaker City to have a show, and are using their influence to prevent it.

—The French and English cyclists now training for the coming races in the Madison Square Garden have taken lockers and a private room in the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company's establishment on Fifty-ninth Street.

—The foreign cyclers are relying on Lesna to lower the colors of the American cracks. Lesna took a fifteen-mile ride yesterday at Clifton, N. J., and is in particularly good form.

—A. C. Edwards, the English champion, does not like the bicycle tracks that he has tried here. Those in England measure five laps to the mile.

—A programme of social entertainments is being arranged by the Manhattan Bicycle Club for the Winter season.

—Guerry, Lesna, Verheyen, and Edwards will continue their training on the Clifton track till Sunday.

FOUND PRUSSIC ACID IN THE STOMACH

And the Insurance Companies Will Contest Woodbury's Policies.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22.—The result of the chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of the late Clinton A. Woodbury of Deering is known to have revealed the presence of enough prussic acid to cause death.

Woodbury had been in financial difficulties for some time. He was connected with the Hall Mowing Machine Company. In order to relieve himself from embarrassment he took out two policies of life insurance for $50,000 each, one in the Mutual Life and the other in the New-York Life. On each policy one of his heaviest creditors took a share and paid the premiums. After his debts are paid, if these policies are honored, his widow will have a snug sum left. He died suddenly in his office here, and suspicion was at once aroused of suicide. His stomach was sent to Prof. Robinson at Brunswick, and he has now reported that he found prussic acid in it. This examination was made by order of the insurance companies, and they have not paid the policies. It is said that they refuse to settle, and that Woodbury's widow and creditors will bring suit to compel payment.

Free Lecture in Cooper Union.

A free lecture will be delivered in the large hall of Cooper Union to-morrow night by Prof. H. E. Northrop on "Switzerland, the Land of Mountains." It will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

HIGH-PRICED TROTTERS

Big Average for Harness Horses at Madison Square Garden Sale.

WISTFUL FETCHES THE TOP PRICE

Colden Belle Killed in a Runaway Accident While Being Exhibited—John Splan's Narrow Escape.

The trotting sale at Madison Square Garden yesterday, under the management of Tattelsalls, was a complete success, sixty-two animals being disposed of at the three sessions—morning, afternoon, and evening.

The attendance was large, the quality of the stock offered exceptionally good, the bidding

MRS. FOGLIA MURDERED

Police Have No Doubt Her Jealous Husband Killed Her.

HE DISAPPEARED MONDAY NIGHT

The Crime Must Have Been Committed at Least Three Days Ago—The Body Not Found Until Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. Prinitiva Foglia, nineteen years old, wife of Bernardi Foglia, was found dead, with a bullet wound in her right temple, in her flat on the third floor of 502 Columbus Avenue, shortly after noon yesterday.

That her husband is the murderer there is not a doubt in the minds of the police or Coroner Fitzpatrick, who viewed the body. The woman had been dead at least three days, for the last time she was seen alive was Monday night, when she visited the home of her uncle Griedo Sola of 67 West Twelfth Street. Her husband has not been seen since the same night.

Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the murder. The baker who delivered the Foglais's bread yesterday morning noticed that the loaves which he had left for them since Tuesday morning had not been disturbed, and he spoke to Mrs. Orsalo Campainia of 87 West Third Street and Frederick Afunder of 67 West Third Street, Wednesday, of the Foglia family, and said he thought there was something wrong, as Mrs. Foglia hardly ever staid away from home more than a day at a time.

Mrs. Campainia came up town yesterday, and when she could not get into the Foglia's apartments she called a policeman. The janitor, Godfried Roehr, opened the door of the flat and let the policeman in.

Mrs. Foglia was found lying on a small lounge. A seven-chambered revolver, of which one chamber had been discharged, lay at her feet. The theory of the police is that the woman was slain while standing in front of the mirror, and that she tried to escape by crouching between the dressing case and lounge, which stood near the door leading into the kitchen, for there was a spot of blood about two feet from the door, as well as a quantity of blood on the floor near this point. There were also finger marks on the woman's back, as though she had been turned around on the floor and placed in the position in which she was found. Then there were also stains on her chest, which the police believe were made by the murderer holding his victim down till she was dead.

Another evidence that it was not a case of suicide, and that the body had not fallen in the position in which it was found is the fact that the stains found on the floor showed that the body had been moved. There were also marks of fingers across the left cheek, and the stains on her hands were on the back of them, while none were found on the palms or fingers.

The woman was the daughter of John Oterio, a pianomaker, who also owns a part of the saloon, 133 South Fifth Avenue. She came to this country about three years ago, and married Foglia about a year and a half ago. The first month after they were married they lived with her people and within a week Foglia's jealous disposition was shown. Mr. Oterio says that Foglia said at that time that he would kill his wife. Oterio also said he had believed that if they went to housekeeping they would perhaps get along better, so he had purchased furniture and started them.

Foglia worked at 526 Columbus Avenue. He was discharged on several occasions on account of his drinking habits. He was again discharged Oct. 9, and drew $70 in payment for a month and ten days' work.

The Foglias' flat consisted of four rooms. The front room, in which the tragedy occurred, was used as their sleeping apartment. The two bedrooms in the rear of the kitchen they let to three young men. One of these, Ludwig Zona, when questioned, stated that his bed had not been made up since Sunday, and that he thought Mrs. Foglia was at the home of her parents, while her husband was seeking employment. Zona was arrested by Capt. Murphy of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who will also arrest the other men as soon as they can be found. The Captain does not think they had anything to do with the murder, for they entered their bedrooms from the hallway and did not have to pass through the Foglia apartments.

Capt. Murphy has several of his men looking for Foglia, but as he has had at least three days' start his capture for the present is doubtful. A general description was sent out, which is as follows: "Twenty-six years old, five feet, eight inches in height, dark complexion, hair and eyes, very small, dark mustache, high cheekbones, weight about 165 pounds, and dressed in dark clothes."

The only witness to the tragedy was, as far as is known, a parrot, which was in its cage on a marble-top centre table. It was nearly dead for want of food and water. It screamed with delight when a policeman entered the room and gave food and water to it.

Spy Mania in Military Circles.

From The London Daily News.

On Wednesday morning Admiral Magnaghi was, when walking near Fort Diamante, above Genoa, taken for a spy and arrested by order of the Captain in command. The more he protested and declared his standing the more certain felt the military officer that he had to deal with an audacious spy. The one concession made to him was for a Lieutenant to be sent with the Sergeant's guard told off to take him to prison. On his way there he persuaded the Lieutenant to suffer him to go to his lodgings in the Via Balbi. He was allowed to do this, but under the eyes of the soldiers. In about ten minutes the Admiral came out of his rooms in his full dress uniform and wearing all his decorations. The Lieutenant was confounded. His confusion became greater when the Admiral said in a dictatorial tone: "You shall now come with me—not to the military prison, but to see Gen. Saletta." Gen. Saletta is in command at Genoa.

Naming a Street After Renan.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The decision of the Municipal Council of Paris to give a certain street the name of Ernest Renan has drawn some angry protests from clerical quarters. "What title had M. Renan to such an honor?" asks one journal indignantly. "To Paris he is nothing; he was not even born there." To this a cruel anti-cleric replies: "No more was Saint Antoine!" The clericals express a fear that, if the street in question be named the Rue Ernest Renan, "some good souls will be compelled to leave it, or will be unable to come and stay there." But here again their opponents are ready with an answer. Hitherto, they retort in effect, even the most rigorous casuists have refrained from counting it unto a man for unrighteousness that he staid in the Boulevard Voltaire.

Classical Taste Has Declined.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Classical taste and appreciation for classical quotation have undoubtedly declined in Parliament in the present century. So late, however, as 1867, an Irish Attorney General, who was also member for Dublin University, provoked a howl of derision in the House of Commons by making a false quantity in the quotation of a Virgilian line. A similar mistake would be scarcely noticed now. I have heard the tortures of Tantalus confounded with the labors of Sisyphus without ruffling the feelings or awakening the surprise of a House of Commons audience. Of course there are classical critics in Parliament, but the average member is no longer a classical critic.

NIXON CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER

The Chautauqua Assemblyman Making a Tour of the State — Conference Called at Rochester.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—Assemblyman Nixon of Chautauqua County is a candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly. He was in this city yesterday, in consultation with Erie County members, and as a result he last night stated that he was in the race to stay.

Mr. Nixon said he had been informed, on excellent authority, that the Republican members from New-York City were unpledged. That means, he said, that no candidate yet has a cinch upon the Speakership. Mr. Nixon left Buffalo last night for a tour of the State. He will visit the Southern tier and New-York and Kings Counties.

It is understood that the Erie County members are rather favorable to Nixon, but no decision will be reached regarding the Speakership until another meeting is held.

The only move in the direction of selecting a candidate that has been made by the members from Erie and Western New-York in general is the selection of Saturday, Dec. 1, as the date when all the members from Western New-York will meet in conference, and, if possible, come to some definite understanding as to the person they will support. The conference will be held in Rochester, and it is said that either Nixon or O'Grady will be the person selected.

REED TALKS TO THE HOME MARKET CLUB

He Declares Time Must Define the Republican Party's Policy.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The annual dinner of the Home Market Club, at Mechanics' Hall, to-night, turned itself into a jollification meeting, with ex-Speaker Reed as chief orator and Senator Hoar playing a weak second fiddle. Gen. Alger of Michigan, William S. Parkinson of New-Orleans, and Charles A. Busiel, Governor-elect of New-Hampshire, were among the guests. Covers were laid for 1,300, and 5,000 people faced the speakers. Gov. Greenhalge welcomed the guests, declaring that the story of Tammany's fall would go into history along with the fall of the Bastile. He strongly denounced the present Administration. Senator Hoar, who followed, declared that the result of the elections was an unmistakable declaration by the people for the policy of protection. Ex-Speaker Reed was greeted with much enthusiasm. His remarks were in his usual sarcastic and flippant style, and were chiefly significant from his numerous assertions to the effect that time must determine what the future policy of the Republican Party should be. Speaking directly to this point, he said:

If we have wisdom for two years we will be trusted for more, and the wisdom for the next two years seems to be easy. We have neither the President nor the Senate, and all we can do is to let the country try the results of the folly of 1892.

A letter from Gov. McKinley referred to Reed as the next speaker, and declared "the fight for protection to home industries and the preservation of the home market and for reciprocity must continue until they become the permanent policy of the country."

William S. Parkinson of New-Orleans said the people of Louisiana had always favored protection, and predicted that the State would soon be found in the Republican column.

PHI BETA KAPPA ALUMNI MEET.

New Officers of the Association—A Paper by Prof. Woodrow Wilson.

The Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association held its first meeting for the year, at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, last night.

A new set of officers was installed before the paper of the evening, by Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, was read. The new President, the Rev. William R. Huntington, also made a short speech.

The new board of officers are: President, the Rev. W. R. Huntington; Vice President, the Rev. George Alexander; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Egbert, Jr.; Executive Committee, L. Hollsworth, J. F. Miller, H. K. Spaulding, Joseph Ullman, Henry T. Perry, and Jefferson Clark.

Prof. Wilson's paper, "A Literary Politician," was bright. He gave a detailed history of Walter Bagehot, the English political writer.

Among those present were J. H. Goodenow, J. A. Fernald, Ellis H. Roberts, Robert Thorne, Dr. E. H. Cook, G. S. Dunn, F. J. Fessenden, L. V. Lockwood, C. E. Mitchell, A. H. Skillim, C. D. Rogers, Prof. J. H. Morse, Joseph Ullman, A. H. Vernon, H. K. Spalding, G. Legras, Leland Fairbanks, H. J. Messenger, Jefferson Clark, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, A. H. Sabin, W. M. Powell, Percy Loyal Wight, L. H. Andrews, Eugene Frayer, A. Smith, Samuel H. Ordway, Willard V. King, the Rev. J. C. Allen, and A. L. Gutman.

DRISCOLL'S BLOWS KILLED THE SAILOR

The Death of John McGrath Explained in a Confession.

Patrick Duggan, twenty years old, of 134 Cherry Street, and Joseph Driscoll, twenty-one, a bookbinder of 122 Cherry Street, are locked up at Police Headquarters charged with being concerned in the death of John McGrath, a sailor, who was found unconscious at 24 Hamilton Street on the night of Nov. 3.

McGrath, who was forty-three years old, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died an hour after he was admitted. Duggan and Driscoll were arrested last Wednesday evening at Oliver and Madison Streets.

To Inspector McLaughlin, Driscoll made a confession yesterday. He said that he and the sailor, who were both intoxicated, got into a quarrel, and that during it he inflicted the blows that caused McGrath's death.

Nice Distinctions Concerning Threats.

From The Boston Transcript.

In the Superior Criminal Court Monday, Judge Bishop overruled the motion to quash the indictment against William A. Mosby, colored, for the alleged sending of written threats to Mrs. Lydia A. Williams, to arrest and have her testify before the police investigating committee in New-York, with a view to extort money. The indictment was drawn under the statute which makes it an offense to make a threat to "do an injury to the person of another" with a view to extort money, and it was the claim of F. S. Goodwin, counsel for the defendant, that the letters which form the substance of the indictments did not come within the purview of the statute, as the act contemplated a threat to do actual violence to the person of another. The court, however, thought that the letters, though they are illiterately written, are susceptible of being construed to mean that the receiver should be taken into custody in case a certain fee mentioned in them was not paid, and, upon the whole, felt satisfied that the letters might be taken to contain such a threat as that named in the statute, and overruled the defendant's motion, and exceptions were taken. The case will now go to trial upon the facts put in issue by the defendant's plea of not guilty.

How Spain's King Bows.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The way the eight-year-old King of Spain bows to his subjects when he receives their homage is said to be a sight for gods and men. The day has passed when Alphonso ran and hid his face in the Queen Regent's lap if a stranger looked at him. He now surveys the crowd on high occasions with the most nonchalant air, and then "bends his head with the polite indifference of an American heiress declining her fifth offer of a ducal coronet."

TRIED TO MURDER THE BABY

ACT OF A SERVANT GIRL IN RIVERTON, N. J., CRAZED BY ANGER.

Took the Lids Off the Kitchen Stove and Was About to Drop the Child into a Roaring Fire.

RIVERTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Annie Quinn, a servant girl, attempted to cremate the two-year-old baby of Edward Pearson, a butcher, to-day. The girl, who is only fifteen years old, but large for her age, has been in Pearson's wife's service about two months.

Mrs. Pearson was in the kitchen assisting the girl in the preparation of dinner. She left the girl busy about her duties and passed into the store. Scarcely had she turned her back when she was startled by the screams of the older of her two children. She hurried back, and the sight that met her gaze appalled her.

Annie, the girl, held the two-year-old baby over the stove, from which she had removed all the lids. A furious fire was burning. The little one was already writhing under the fierce heat. A strange light shone from the girl's eyes, and, as the frenzied mother sprang toward her, she turned like a demon and screamed:

"Get out! You must die, too!"

Mrs. Pearson bravely attacked the girl, who, dropping the little one on the floor, turned and fought like a tigress. Mrs. Pearson was no match for her, and the girl thrust her from the room and locked the door.

Mrs. Pearson's frenzied cries for help brought Frank Dean. He burst through the kitchen door and was just in time to divert the attention of the girl, who had seized the baby.

Though a strong, hearty fellow, he was no match for the girl in her frenzied condition, and he summoned assistance. The girl was overpowered by three men, and Dr. Marcy administered opiates, which quieted her.

Dr. Marcy said that the girl's condition was due to hysteria, arising from angry passion. Her mother, who lives in East Riverton, had called at the house in the morning and collected the wages due her daughter. Annie flew into a violent rage when she learned this, and for the rest of the morning behaved strangely.

DECLARED FOR THE VOTING MACHINE

Good Government Club C Asks Lexow Committee to Continue Its Work.

Joseph B. Bishop and Arthur H. Ely were the principal speakers at last evening's meeting of Good Government Club C, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. President Cumming presided.

Mr. Bishop explained the workings of the Myers voting machine. He declared himself in favor of a blanket ballot, with symbols for the parties. He was against the blanket paster, but in favor of the individual paster.

Mr. Ely detailed the efforts made before election day to prevent illegal registration and voting. He regretted that some bonafide voters had suffered inconvenience on account of the stupidity of some Inspectors. He suggested that the election law be modified so as to punish an Inspector for making mistakes of that kind.

Lawyer Calman believed that the character of the Election Inspectors ought to be improved. Gen. Rodenbough of the Bureau of Elections had suggested to him that the way was to make the Election Inspectors pass a strict examination.

Mr. Guiterman moved to have the meeting go on record as favoring a ballot containing symbols. Mr. Calman moved to amend Mr. Guiterman's motion so as to have the meeting declare in favor of the candidates being arranged in alphabetical order. The motion and the amendment were both tabled after a short debate.

The club declared in favor of the voting machine and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Good Government Clubs have no candidates for municipal office, but offer their legal support to his Honor the Mayor-elect in his endeavor to make appointments for fitness only, without regard to party services or factional affiliations. They respectfully suggest that officials with appointing powers should be pledged to similar non-partisan action, and they recommend that the civil service rules be extended to all empolyes in this city.

Resolved, That the clubs earnestly request the Lexow committee to continue its good work of exposure by extending its investigations into all the city departments, so far as it is authorized to do so, and that the Senate be requested to authorize the Lexow committee to investigate all the city departments.

Resolved, That this club demands the prosecution and conviction, not only of all corrupt Police Commissioners, police officers, Police Justices, and other officials, but also of the Tammany leaders who have shared the profits of corruption, but are now posing as respectable citizens.

Resolved, That the Legislature be petitioned to enact a satisfactory election law, giving the blanket ballot and the privilege of using voting machines and ruling out the obnoxious paster.

Resolved, That the Legislature be petitioned to pass without delay a suitable "power of removal bill," which will enable Mayor-elect Strong to sweep out all incapable and corrupt office holders.

Resolved, That the Legislature be further petitioned to promptly rescind all special laws which have, without compensation, given to favored individuals or corporations exclusive rights for street sprinkling, electric subways, &c.

FOUNTRY WOULD NOT STOP SMOKING

As He Violated a Law on the Bridge Terminal He Was Arrested.

John Fountry, thirty-three years old, well dressed, who said that he was a shoe salesman, living at 225 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, created a great disturbance about 7 o'clock last night on the platform at the New-York terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge. He was arrested by a bridge policeman, on the charge of disorderly conduct, and locked up at the Oak Street Station.

The policeman says Fountry was holding a lighted cigar in his hand while waiting for a train. The policeman requested him to extinguish it. Fountry refused to do so.

During the discussion a large crowd collected and the policeman tried to get the man, who was becoming very much excited, to leave the bridge, offering to give him his fare.

Fountry, it is alleged, became abusive, using profane and vulgar language, calling the policeman vile names, and defying his authority. Then another policeman was called and Fountry was arrested.

Strassburg's Singular Club.

From The Westminster Gazette.

An original idea in the way of clubs has been conceived in Strassburg. A number of people in that city are said to have formed themselves into a society whose principal rule requires that each member shall make the ascent of the cathedral spire at least once a day. The club is thus comprehensively entitled Strassburgermünsterthurmplattformalletageseinod e r m e h r-mahleersteigerungsverein. The word is certainly an admirable one if, as may be presumed, it has been designed for pronunciation by members during the ascent.

Mrs. Dawson Gets a Divorce.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Nov. 22.—A decree of divorce was granted to-day in the District Court to Clara Dawson from John H. Dawson. Mrs. Dawson is the daughter of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) merchant. Extreme cruelty was alleged.

John H. Dawson and his wife formerly resided at 63 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Neighbors say they did not live happily together. It was impossible last night to find out who Mrs. Dawson's father was.

A LITTLE FIGHT AGAINST REED

Harrison and McKinley Credited with Intentions to Oppose His Election as Speaker.

Washington Telegram to The Philadelphia Times.

The fact that the position of Speaker would prove a powerful faction in the manipulation of Reed's Presidential boom has caused considerable comment in Washington. It is assumed that McKinley and Harrison will quietly but effectively endeavor to tie the hands of the Republican Colossus rather than permit him to bestride the political field and clutch their throats. There are no men from Indiana who formerly served with Reed, and only two from Ohio have felt the spell of his leadership.

It is a fact that all over the Mississippi Valley there is a pronounced McKinley boom, and the champion of protection made many friends during his recent deliverances on the rear end of express trains.

Indiana is for Benjamin Harrison, and all of her Congressmen will feel that it is their duty to keep on the right side of the ex-President. If he should ever again occupy the Presidential chair, he would as faithfully remember his opponents as his friends; even more so, for he has a weakness in the matter of rewarding his friends, while he never forgets his enemies, and all Indiana Republicans know that fact.

It is very significant that in the six States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are ninety-one Republican members-elect who can certainly be influenced by the Governor and ex-President. They would be able to offset Mr. Reed's lead at the first turn and have by all odds the best of a rough-and-tumble scramble to anex members scattered throughout the great West.

It is consequently quite apparent that unless, in order to covertly attain the first step in the accomplishment of his plans, Mr. Reed shall agree to relinquish, subordinate, or defer his Presidential ambitions, Harrison and McKinley will be forced in self-defense to attempt his defeat for the Speakership.

If they seriously make the attempt, they would be likely to succeed. There are several older members of Congress who can envy Tom Reed, and who feel that under his leadership they are "pigmitized." Moreover, Mr. Reed is an unfeeling master and compels obedience, regardless of the will or wish of his party associates. When he is in the chair he is domineeringly autocratic. The thirty-one old members cannot be counted upon as sincere and affectionate followers of their former master. Mr. Reed will not have the Speakership brought to him upon a silver salver. Quite a number of them would rather see his head under a charger.

ORANGES BY THE MILLION

Florida Growers Are Rushing Their Fruit to the Markets.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, Nov. 10.

The Florida orange crop is being moved rapidly. It is being shipped at the rate of 25,000 boxes, or in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 oranges, a day.

Mr. M. H. Connally, Florida agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, is one of the best-posted transportation men in the South on the orange movement. He has been in the city a day or two. While here he was asked about the prospects for the crop. "It is being marketed rapidly now," he replied, "though for some reason the ripening has been slow. The fairly good prices which have ruled have inspired an eagerness among the growers to get their fruit on the market. Already from 325,000 to 350,000 boxes have been shipped."

Mr. Connally estimates the crop in the neighborhood of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 boxes, probably near the first figure. The following figures show the increase of the orange crop during the last ten years: 1885-6, 900,000 boxes; 1886-7, 1,250,000 boxes; 1887-8, 1,450,000 boxes; 1888-9, 1,900,000 boxes; 1889-90, 2,150,000 boxes; 1890-91, 2,460,000 boxes; 1891-2, 3,761,843 boxes; 1892-3, 3,400,000 boxes; 1893-4, 5,050,000 boxes.

The crop is largely sold now on the trees. The sale of fruit in this way is due, in a great measure, to the active competition of the large fruithouses, whose representatives bend their energies toward getting the choicest fruit in the soundest possible condition. By purchasing on the trees they see what they buy, and being always cognizant of the condition of the market, they are in a position to market their purchase at will, and to those places where the demand is good and prices rule firm.

Every year there is a wider demand for oranges in all sections of the country. A few years ago the great bulk of the crop went to the North and East. Now the West is a great consumer and takes more oranges every year. Besides disposing of fruit on the trees a great deal of it is sold on commission. The commission men this year are in Florida in fine force, Mr. Connally says, but are always conservative and feel the pulse of the market from day to day, buying only where and when they can sell at a probable profit.

Transportation men are interested in the threatened rate war on oranges. The Clyde Steamship Company is reported to be placing oranges in Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and contiguous territory 8 cents per box cheaper than the all-rail lines. The freight is routed by Philadelphia and New-York, of course, which are the northern terminals of the Clyde Line. It has been openly charged that the Clydes have cut the rate from 35 cents to 30 cents from Jacksonville to New-York, but the company's officials in Florida deny this. Such a cut either to Charleston, Philadelphia, or New-York would be in violation of the agreement made by the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, of which the Clydes are a part. If a cut has been made it must be through the railway lines running west from New-York and Philadelphia, which may have a private traffic arrangement with the Clydes. These are beyond the jurisdiction of the association. The all-rail solicitors are watching every box that goes out by the Clyde ships, and if they discover where the cut is being made they will try to force the offenders to abandon the scheme.

The tremendous rush of fruit out of Florida within the next month or two lends interest to the threatened rate war.

HOW TETTLER SURPRISED HIS SPOUSE

She Thought He Was on Blackwell's, but Met Him in Englewood.

On complaint of abandonment and non-support, Mrs. Mary Ann Tettler, a jolly-looking, ruddy-faced Englishwoman, living at 444 West Fifty-third Street, had her husband committed by Police Justice Meade, in the Yorkville Court, last Tuesday to six months on the island, in default of $208 surety to pay to her $4 per week.

Mrs. Tettler came to the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon and said she wanted to know how her husband came to be at large. She said she went out to Highwood, N. J., Wednesday afternoon to see about getting a place for herself and children for the Winter. She was returning through Englewood, thinking, to use her own words:

"How nicely I could get along, now that I 'ad me old man safely put away for the Winter, w'en I 'eard, ''Ello, Mary Ann!' an', lookin' up, 'o'd I see but me 'usband, 'Erbert.

"'Ta, ta!' said 'e. 'Hi've skipped the coop,' an' hof 'e went."

The court was surprised, for Herbert Tettler, the woman's husband, had been sent from the prison to the Island only the previous morning with a consignment of prisoners, in the Black Maria.

On making inquiries it was learned that while being transferred from the van to the Island boat at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street Tettler had escaped.

Tettler is a stairbuilder, but for a long time he had done nothing for the support of his wife and eight children, four of whom live at home.

A general alarm was sent out for Tettler's arrest, and the police hope to have him again soon.

Bank Burglars Frightened.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Nov. 22.—Burglars entered the Ridgefield Savings Bank early this morning, but were frightened away before securing anything of value. Entrance was effected through a rear window, and the door of the big safe was blown off. A woman who lives above the bank, awakened by the explosion, called lustily for assistance, and the burglars made off. Before going, however, one of the men fired a shot at the woman, though without effect.

NEW-BRIGHTON ASSEMBLY'S FIRST DANCE

Large Attendance at the Opening of the Series of Winter Balls.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Nov. 22.—The first of the series of New-Brighton assemblies, to be held during the Winter at the Hotel Castleton, was given to-night in the hotel ballroom. The number of subscribers this year is large, and the inaugural dance proved a pleasant success. Joseph Bourne has succeeded R. St. George Walker in the management, but the patronesses are the same as last year.

The ballroom was prettily decorated with tapestry and plants and there were cut flowers in the drawing room of the hotel, where the guests were received by Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. George T. Bonner, Mrs. Robert E. Robinson, and Mrs. Thomas D. Conyngham. Dancing was the order from 9:30 to 2 o'clock, with music by Giesmann. Supper was served at midnight.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. MacFarland, Miss Effie MacFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Boyd, Miss Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vyse, the Misses Vyse, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Eckout of Baltimore, Miss Dobell and Miss Minnie Dobell of Quebec, J. G. J. Higgins and Percival Griffith of England, Thomas J. Stead and Otis Wood of New-York, J. J. Lee of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Miss Vernon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Twining, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crossman, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Robinson, Miss Julia Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Herman D. Caesar, Misses Effie and Sylvia Caesar, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. E. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Obertuffer, Miss Obertuffer, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Hope-Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shaw, Miss Mabel Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Miss Amy Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Carrere, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. DeFrees Critten.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Boody, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Flash, Jr., Miss Estelle Flash, Mrs. F. H. Bagley, Miss Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Gwathmey, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Preble, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James H. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. Felt, Miss Bourne, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Brown, Miss Eccleston, Miss Conyngham, Miss Thore, Miss Underhill, the Misses Trask, the Misses Dumbell, Miss Helen Neillsen, the Misses Hallett, Miss Heineken, the Misses Sloane, David Willcox, Otto Ahlmann, H. Nottingham Townsend, Harry Montgomery, Joseph Bonner, Reginald Bonner, John J. Boyd, Redmond Conyngham, Harry Carrere, Oscar von Bernuth, Charles T. Stout, Lawrence Poole, Edward Darrell, R. S. McCullough, Beverly Robinson, and Lyndsley Van Rensselaer.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH CAPT. MAHAN?

Gossip Assigns Him to Several Very Pleasant Places.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The return of the Chicago from the European station will be followed by taking that vessel out of commission and the detaching of Capt. A. T. Mahan, her commanding officer, who was the recipient of many honors in England.

The gossips in the Navy Department have naturally turned to discuss the destiny of Mahan. There are no good billets vacant at present, most of the desirable places having just been filled. Capt. Mahan's old place as President of the Naval War College is filled by Capt. Henry C. Taylor, who has been on duty at Newport for a year. He is hardly likely to be detached, although there is a possibility that he will be given a command afloat, as he completed his last cruise in May, 1891. The Presidency of the War College is by far the best billet to which Capt. Mahan can be assigned. He is considered the best theoretical strategist in the navy, and his administration of the affairs of the college materially promoted its efficiency and popularity. A duty suggested for Mahan is a membership on the Examining Board, which sits in Washington, and whose work consists in ascertaining the qualifications of naval officers for advancement and retirement. Admiral Walker is at the head of this board at present. Mahan could not be its senior member, as he does not possess the requisite rank, and Capt. McNair, another member of the board, is his senior in the list of Captains. The most available duty to which Capt. Mahan can be assigned, it has been suggested, is that of Captain of some of the navy yards, or he may be chosen as chief of one of the naval bureaus in the Navy Department. He would be admirably suited to this latter task, as it would place him in a position of adviser to the Secretary.

In this connection, the detachment of Rear Admiral Ramsay from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is again hinted at, and the detail of Capt. Mahan is suggested. The office of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is the most influential billet in the Navy Department. The Chief is virtually Secretary of the Navy in the matter of details of officers, and his advice and suggestions have always gone a long way with the head of the department.

APPROVED WAY OF COOKING OYSTERS

The Big Stew That Won a Gold Medal from Baltimore Epicures.

From The Baltimore American.

The Mechanics' Exchange Fishing Club gave its second oyster roast of the season on Sunday. About 100 persons were present at the shore of the club, which is just north of Stone House Cove, Curtis Bay. The hours were from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. The guests came early, and all had a good time.

The managers of the roast were President Frederick J. Hesse, Vice President Henry Strube, Secretary George W. Neverker, Treasurer William Eckhardt, Jr. They provided ten barrels of select oysters in the shell and five gallons of shucked, which were served in all styles. Besides the oysters, there were thirty bunches of celery, twenty-five loaves of bread, one gallon of horseradish, and ten pounds of butter. A raw box was opened on the outside. The roasting pan was well patronized. Large wood fires made the rooms comfortable.

President J. Hesse, Louis Plack, and J. B. Lotz engaged in a stewing contest. Each was required to shuck enough oysters to make a stew of two gallons. The prize was a gold medal, which was won by President Hesse. Engraved on the medal was: "Champion Oyster Stewer of the Mechanics' Exchange Fishing Club, 1894."

President Hesse proceeded as follows: After schucking half a gallon of selects, he strained the meat from the liquor and put the latter into a large iron pan on the fire. After it had come to a boil, he skimmed the liquid and then added one quart of water. This mixture was allowed to boil, and the oysters were then added. One quart of milk was then put in, and seasoning of pepper and salt followed. The mixture was again allowed to come to the boiling point and a half pound of butter was added. The stew was then served hot.

In making fritters, John Klabe and C. Clark were the contestants. The latter won, Klabe surrendering before the fritters were baked. Mr. Clark's receipt for 200 fritters was: Twenty pounds of flour, eight eggs, one tablespoon of yeast powder, one-half cup of salt. The fritters were fried in small sizes, the size of a hand, in boiling lard.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York Nov. 14 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Haines, from New-York Nov. 17 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at midnight.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANO.

100 UPRIGHTS TO RENT AT LOWEST PRICES; VIEW TO PURCHASE. LOW PRICES FOR CASH; EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 FIFTH AVE.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

22d ST., 116 WEST, NEAR 6th AV.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; three large rooms, mirror, bath, hot water; suitable for gentlemen or families; other rooms; single or suite; good table board; French cooking.

22d ST., 24 WEST.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, for small family of adults; private table; attendance first-class; reference.

47th ST., 16 EAST.—Sunny back parlor and second-story rooms; superior table; references.

47th ST., 141 WEST.—Hall rooms suitable for gentlemen, with first-class board; table boarders accommodated.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; elegantly-furnished rooms; with private bath; also rooms en suite and small rooms; breakfast, if desired; reference.

12 WEST 12th ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors or suites of large rooms in a quiet private house; sunny southern exposure overlooking 5th Av.; windows on two sides in every room, references.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Fine location; handsomely-furnished rooms; southern exposure; singly or en suite; references.

31st ST., 52 EAST.—For gentlemen; newly furnished; can give choice; exceptionally pleasant.

58th ST., EAST, 135.—Large, clean, well-furnished rooms; $5 per week; also hall room.

113 EAST 54th ST.—Comfortably-furnished room and dressing room, with all improvements, for a gentleman.

127 WEST 47th.—Large, handsome-furnished rooms to rent; location convenient to all cars; terms reasonable.

128th ST., 68 WEST.—Back parlor, neatly furnished; hot and cold water; every convenience; folding bed; doctor or dentist.

218 EAST 16th ST.—Nicely-furnished rooms for gentlemen; family private; reference.

A NICELY FURNISHED HALL bedroom, with or without board. M. Ball, 345 East 58th St.

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d to 71st St., New-York.
This magnificent hotel, situated in one of the finest resident portions of the city, offers most desirable accommodations for families who wish to avoid the cares of housekeeping. Every room has an outside view. Rooms and suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals will be served on the American and European plans.
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
(American Plan.)
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY. A select home for permanent and transient guests. SUPERIOR CUISINE AND APPOINTMENTS. JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

Hotel St. George,
CORNER CLARK AND HICKS STS., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
EQUAL TO BEST IN NEW-YORK AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West 42d St.
European plan.
Furnished suites, with bath.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE.

Winter Resorts.

The Mountain Park Hotel,
HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.
This most charming resort in the "LAND OF THE SKY," only 24 hours from New-York by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R., with through Pullman cars. 1,800 feet elevation, surrounded by lofty pine-clad mountains, rendering it thoroughly sheltered from wintry blasts. The curative character of its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble baths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. The eminent physician, Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ, with 10 years' experience at CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, again in charge.
The Hotel is first-class in all appointments, with unsurpassed cuisine, under the experienced management of DOOLITTLE & BODEN. Mr. Boden may be seen at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. daily, or will call at residences of persons desiring information.
SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors.
J. D. KEILEY, Prest., 19 Whitehall St., N. Y.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Opens Dec. 15.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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A '93 graduate won $600 Columbia prize for best entrance; excellent primary department, in charge of Miss Boyesen; residents received. FRANK CLIFFORD LYMAN, A. B., LL. B., Principal.

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Reliable School for Dancing now open for private and class instruction. Corner of Court and State Sts., Brooklyn. Send for circular. Address C. H. RIVERS, 175 State St., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL

ITS PLANS NOT DISTURBED

Seventy's Committee Asks for a Deputy Attorney General.

APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

What Mr. Welling Says of the Step to Remove Col. Fellows—Statement from the Secretary of the City Club.

The Committee of Seventy's sub-committee has decided that it would ask Gov. Flower for a special Deputy Attorney General to prosecute alleged crimes in this city and ignore the proceedings begun by several citizens to secure District Attorney Fellows's removal.

The committee prepared a letter asking for the deputy. Col. Fellows, following

John R. Fellows.
District Attorney of New-York County.

the idea expressed in his letter to the Seventy, concurred in the request.

The letter was sent out from the committee's headquarters, 35 William Street, under date of Nov. 21. It was as follows:

The Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New-York:

Sir: On Friday, Nov. 16, we had the honor of waiting upon you at the Windsor Hotel, in the City of New-York, and presenting to you a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy at their meeting held on that day.

Those resolutions requested you to require the Attorney General, in person or by deputy, to attend a Court of Oyer and Terminer appointed to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the first Monday of December next, and to appear in person or by deputy before the Grand Jury thereof, for the purpose of managing and conducting in such court and before such Grand Jury certain criminal actions and proceedings therein referred to.

Your Excellency at that time declined our request, stating, in substance, that the act of 1894, under which such request was made, was very drastic in its provisions, and that without the request of the District Attorney you were not disposed to give the necessary requisition unless charges were presented which would justify his removal.

We then stated to you that we were not instructed to present any charges and urged the granting of our request, on the ground of the accumulation of the ordinary business of the office of the District Attorney and local complications which seemed to demand that the conduct of the class of cases which were the subject of our request should be in the charge of counsel in no way connected, by association or otherwise, with an organization against some of the members of which proceedings might be necessary.

Your Excellency still adhered to your opinion previously expressed, that without charges which would justify the removal of the District Attorney, or his uniting in our request, you were not disposed to act.

As soon as possible after that interview we waited upon the District Attorney, advised him of what had occurred and our views in the premises, and subsequently, at his suggestion, addressed him a letter under date of the 19th inst., to which we received a reply bearing date the 20th inst.

Copies of these letters are herewith inclosed.

With the approval of the District Attorney of the City and County of New-York, we now respectfully renew our application to your Excellency for a requisition upon the Attorney General, in accordance with the terms of the resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, which we had the honor of presenting to you on Nov. 16.

Yours truly, your obedient servants,
JOS. LAROCQUE,
HORACE PORTER,
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
Committee.

I concur in the foregoing request.
JOHN R. FELLOWS,
District Attorney.

New-York, Nov. 21, 1894.

Following the letter of Wednesday, the Seventy sent the following to the Governor last evening:

To the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New-York, Albany:

Sir: We had the honor of addressing you a communication on the 21st inst., renewing, with the concurrence of the District Attorney, the application presented to you in person, on the 20th inst., for a requisition under the act of 1894 upon the Attorney General for his intervention in person or by deputy in certain specified cases of public interest in this county.

Since the preparation of that communication our attention has been called through the newspapers to the fact that on a memorial of five citizens, accompanied by charges against the District Attorney of this county, a summons had been issued by your Excellency requiring the District Attorney to answer said charges within eight days.

While these charges were presented without the approval or knowledge of our committee, the present situation would seem to demand more urgently than before the prompt granting of the request of our committee.

In all the reasons which before existed for your Excellency's action in the premises it is manifest now that the necessity on the part of the District Attorney to properly present his defense against charges of official misconduct will so occupy his time in the immediate future as to preclude the possibility of his giving the prompt attention to the cases in which the intervention of the Attorney General is sought, which their public importance demands, and which our citizens have a right to expect.

In our interview with your Excellency on the 16th inst. we understood your Excellency to take the position that without the concurrence of the District Attorney in our application or the presentation of charges against him you would not feel justified in acting. Both of these conditions have now been fulfilled.

On these grounds we would again, on the part of the Committee of Seventy and the citizens of New-York, without respect to party, whom they represent, urge your prompt and favorable action upon the request contained in the resolution adopted by our Executive Committee on the 16th inst., and which were presented to you on that day. Respectfully,

JOSEPH LAROCQUE,
HORACE PORTER,
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Committee.

A copy of the notice to show cause why he should not be removed was served on District Attorney Fellows yesterday morning. After he had received it and read it he told a reporter for The New-York Times that he would not require the eight days allowed him to prepare his case.

"I think I shall be ready in a couple of days at the outside," said Col. Fellows. "I see no reason why this action should interfere with the programme of the Committee of Seventy. Until I have prepared an answer to the charges made before the Governor and have sent it to him, it would be improper to say what defense I propose to make."

R. W. G. Welling, Clarence Goadby, Charles Taber, Fulton McMahon, and Preble Tucker, who had asked Gov. Flower to remove Col. Fellows, met criticism at the hands of many of their friends yesterday. They reiterated their statements that they were acting in their capacities as private citizens, and not as a committee from the Good Government Clubs.

"I think," said Mr. Welling, "that when the facts are all known, the Committee of Seventy will not be so severe in criticisms. I have not seen any of the Seventy to-day, although I called on two or three of the older members, to whom I thought it proper to make an explanation of our action. I was not, however, able to see them. Some of the men who I had expected would indorse our action have criticised it to-day."

"In view of the criticisms and the fact that Col. Fellows and the Seventy have asked for a Deputy Attorney General, will your complaint be withdrawn?"

"No," said Mr. Welling. "There is no thought of withdrawing it. I think if those who suggest this were in possession of all the facts they would take another view of it. I have devoted a great deal of attention to the District Attorney's office. About all the reform work with which I have been connected has related to this office, and I feel quite at home on the subject. The complaint which we made was only the beginning. When once the case is opened up, it will grow like a snowball, whichever way you roll it."

Members of the City Club, of which some of the complainants against Col. Fellows are also members, declared that the club had nothing to do with the proceedings. Secretary Pryor, however, called at Mr. Welling's office, and, after going over the case to some extent, made the following statement:

The City Club has not been concerned in the move to secure the removal of Col. Fellows. I had an intimation that something of the kind was contemplated only the day before yesterday. Since the matter became public I have talked with the gentlemen concerned.

After learning from them many facts which are not generally known, and which probably never will be known, I am satisfied that the confidence which I have always reposed in the discretion and the courage of those gentlemen has not been misplaced. Indeed, I believe that they have exercised those qualities in the highest degree, and that their action, so far from being hasty, has been taken only after careful preparation of a rather extraordinary array of safeguards.

It is natural that those who see this matter only from the outside should think the action hasty and indiscreet. I should think so if my information were only that in the possession of the critics of the action taken. It is only fair to the gentlemen involved to say that the history of this effort justifies them in every particular, and, if known, would confirm the high opinion of their courage and discretion entertained by those who have worked with them in their efforts to bring about political reform in New-York City.

William Travers Jerome of the Committee of Seventy, who has been spoken of as likely to be appointed Deputy Attorney General, called on Col. Fellows yesterday.

"The complaint filed at Albany does not seem to be a very serious affair," said Mr. Jerome.

"No, not very," replied Col. Fellows.

Then they went into the inside office, apparently on good terms.

ORANGE'S HOSPITAL FAIR

The Many Ladies Assisting at the Fashionable Charity of the Season.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 22.—The annual fair of the Orange Memorial Hospital, which is the fashionable and charitable event of the season here, was opened in Union Hall this afternoon, and the attendance this evening was large. It will be continued tomorrow afternoon and evening, and this year will commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the organization. The entire building is elaborately decorated with flags, bunting, plants, and flowers. A fine Thanksgiving dinner is served between 6 and 8 o'clock, and fine orchestral music is furnished.

Mrs. Charles Henry Gillespie, Jr., is in charge of the whole affair. The dinner table is managed by Mrs. Henry P. Bailey, Mrs. Robert A. Kennedy, Mrs. Jasper C. Osborne, Mrs. Arthur B. Hoffman, Mrs. Thomas N. Bolles, and Mrs. Oliver Vanderbilt. The embroidery table is in charge of Mrs. Charles Hathaway, Mrs. L. B. Squier, Jr., Miss Kate Wiggin, and Miss Ella Comsen. At the linen counter are Mrs. Ellis H. Masters, Miss Alice G. Pierson, and Mrs. George E. Adams. The confectionery table is managed by. Mrs. Harrison Whittingham and Mrs. Joseph D. Picksley, and the cake table by Mrs. Frederick W. Kelsey and Mrs. S. O. Church. Those in charge of the miscellaneous articles booth are Mrs. H. J. W. S. Cook and Mrs. William B. Arnold. Other departments are as follows: Flower booth, Mrs. George L. Manning, Mrs. William Barr, Mrs. Manton B. Metcalf, and Miss Jackson; ice-cream table, Mrs. Jacob Mersereau and Mrs. John Orpe; lemonade well, Mrs. Horace Stetson; fairy goose, Mrs. Walter I. McCoy.

The following young ladies will assist at the many booths: Miss Bertha Alling, Miss Julia Adams, Miss Mary Bradley, Miss Laura Bowers, Miss Nellie Bowers, Miss Helen Babcock, Miss Mary Clark, Miss Katherine Henry, Miss May Jennings, Miss Mary Reynolds, Miss Phoebe Reynolds, Miss Lena Rockfellow, Miss Adele Russell, Miss Julia Southmayd, Miss Meta Southmayd, Miss May Smeithin, Miss Mary R. Scudder, Miss Anna Spencer, Miss Kate Sweetser, Miss Josephine Van der Kieft, Miss Jessie Vilas, Miss Lola Von Kaempf, Miss Emmie Wallis, Miss Lena Yuengling, Miss Tucker, Miss Louise Dodd, Miss Clara Pillott, Miss Eva Underhill, Miss Louise Sutherland, Miss Anna McCoy, Miss Lane, Miss Bredt, Mrs. Louis Hallock, Jr., Miss Clara Watson, Miss Katharine Bayles, Miss Bertha Gerhard, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Miss Mabel Frazar, Miss Emma Spencer, Miss Edith Freeman, Miss Louise Smith, Miss Alice Van Wagenen, Miss Phoebe Rollinson, Miss Bessie Gillespie, Miss Helen Halsey, Miss Isabel King, Miss Lois Clark, Miss Clara Clark, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Miss Nellie Carr, Miss Louise Lord, Miss Georgie Bramhall, and Miss Myra Stetson.

Earthquakes in Washington.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 23.—At 8:30 o'clock last night several shocks of earthquake were felt here. Windows were rattled throughout the city. The first shock was the most severe, being accompanied by trembling noises as of a distant explosion, and simultaneously a sheet of flame was observed in the eastern heavens.

Barry Found Guilty.

Edward Barry, who had been on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for two days on the charge of murdering John Nolan on the night of Aug. 24 last by cutting his throat while he was engaged in a fight with John Barry, the prisoner's father, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Reception to Congressman Quigg.

A reception will be tendered to Lemuel E. Quigg, Congressman-elect, by the Ivy Club at 1,228 Third Avenue to-night.

Dress suit ready to wear.
Yes; but, if it isn't just right, it's just wrong. Sometimes you'll have to wait a day to get it just right; or, if you want it that same evening, let us fix it the next day.
$25.50 to $45.

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Tailor-made Costumes,
lined throughout with changeable Taffeta.
$28.50.

Silk and Brocaded Satin Skirts,
cut after the latest model, box pleated back)
$21.50.

The remainder of our Imported Gowns,
(for Theatre, Reception or Street wear, at considerably reduced prices).

Chiffon "Theatre Waists,"
$22.50 to $75.00.

Plaid Velvet, Evening Bodices
$21.50.

Autumn Wraps and Cloaks,
(velvet, plush, and cloth, handsomely trimmed).

Chinchilla Coats,
$17.50, 22.50 & 24.50.

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SPECIAL GLOVE SALE.

4 Button Kid; Tan, Brown, White and Black. Also,
4 Button Pique, Red, Tan, Brown and Mode, at 95 cents per pair.
Boys' fleece-lined Gloves and Mitts, 60 cents and 95 cents per pair.
Men's fleece-lined, with or without fur tops, $1.00 per pair.
And a full line of Xavier Jouvin, Jouvin Cie, Dent and Fisk, Clark & Flagg Gloves in Kid and Suede.

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SHOES

Our "Cushion Soled Shoes," light, flexible, and warm, are

"Footwear Fit for Fall"
And
WINTER.

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6th Av. & 23d St., N. Y.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Vassar Aid Society Tea.—The New-York Branch of the Vassar Students' Aid Society will hold its annual meeting on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the home of the President, Mrs. Prentiss, of 77 First Place, Brooklyn. After the business of the day has been transacted, there will be a social meeting. There will be songs by Mrs. Dorlon-Lowe and Mrs. Edmonds-Schiller, and Mrs. Lillian W. Betts will deliver an address on "The Commercial Value of a College Education for Women." Tea will be served at 4 o'clock. The society will make its social life quite a feature this Winter. Half of its 300 members are men, who, as honorary members, are given the privilege of all the social meetings, which will include several drawing-room dances this year. For its serious work the society loans money and provides scholarships to help girls with more brains than money through college.

—A Cleveland Wedding.—A pretty chrysanthemum wedding took place at the home of Truman P. Handy, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Nov. 14, when his niece, Mabelle Eleanor Monahan, was married to James R. H. Wagner of Detroit. Miss Florence Wade Jones was maid of honor and Robert Wagner acted as best man. Miss Monahan is a pretty and popular Cleveland girl. A large reception followed the ceremony After an extended wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner will make their home on Joseph Campan Avenue, Detroit.

—Phalo Club Meeting.—The Phalo Club will hold a social meeting at the home of Mrs. Sarah Moffat, 30 West Forty-seventh Street, on Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. The club has many bright members, and is going to take up some interesting work this Winter. There will be a very pleasant entertainment on Monday.

—Tea at the Messiah Home.—There was a pleasant gathering of New-York women at the Messiah Home, 4 Rutherford Place, yesterday afternoon, when a tea and reading were given by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart. The home is a very beneficial charity for young children. At the close of the reading the guests visited the little ones and examined the building.

—School of Design Exhibit.—Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, who is well known in connection with her beautiful work of founding the New-York School of Applied Design for Women, has invited her friends to the school to-day to see a special exhibit. Plans for the Woman's Building of the Atlanta Exposition have been drawn by the young women students of the school.

—To Return from Abroad.—A. C. Fahnestock of the First National Bank, of this city, who has been abroad for some time with his daughter, Miss Helen Fahnestock, is expected to return home in the steamship Majestic next week.

MR. FOOTE'S FIRST EDITIONS.

Sale by Auction To-day of a Remarkable Collection.

Bangs & Co. will sell to-day at their salesrooms, 739 Broadway, the remarkable collection of first editions of American authors brought together by Mr. Charles B. Foote of this city. It is undoubtedly the most striking collection of the kind ever sent to an auction room. The authors included are Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, and Whittier, and there are 278 titles. No books except books by these authors will be sold.

Among the rare items in the Hawthorne list appears first "Fanshawe," the suppressed story of Hawthorne's youth, of which only a few copies now exist. This is one of the rarest of American first editions. Then follow the "Famous Old People," "Liberty Tree," "Grandfather's Chair," "The Gentle Boy," "Peter Parley's Universal History," "The Celestial Railroad," and "A Visit to the Celestial City."

The interesting items in the Longfellow list include "Poems from the United States Literary Gazette," (1826,) "Coplas de Manrique," (1833,) "Outre Mer," (1833-4,) "Poems on Slavery," (1842,) and "Evangeline," (1847.) Those in the Holmes list, "The Harbinger," of 1833, which contained "The Last Leaf"; those in the Lowell list, the "Class Poem" of 1838, "A Year's Life," (1841,) and "Poems," (1844,) on large paper.

The Poe collection has many choice pieces. Here is found the Baltimore edition of "Al Aaraaf," "Tamerlane and Minor Poems," (1829,) "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," (1840,) and "The Raven and Other Poems," (1845.) Among the Whittier volumes are "Legends of New-England," (1831;) "Moll Pitcher," (1832,) and "Mogg Megone," (1836.)

A note in the catalogue states that among the steps taken by Mr. Foote to secure these books was the sending out of over 25,000 postal cards to persons in various parts of the country. He also advertised in over 100 newspapers and magazines. Mr. Foote began his collection more than ten years ago.

It is interesting to recall here that a copy of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe" was sold at Bangs & Co.'s fourteen years ago this Autumn for a very much smaller sum than any buyer is likely to get Mr. Foote's copy for. That copy was sold as part of a large bundle of old novels tied up with a rope, the entire collection bringing $3. Keeping the "Fanshawe," the purchaser afterward sold the other books—about fifty in number—for $1.50. Then it could be said in one way that "Fanshawe" had cost him $1.50, and in another way that it cost 6 cents.

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Girls' Cloaks And Dresses.

School Coats made in mixed brown cloths, closed to neck, with large reveres. Full cape on a yoke. Collar, reveres and yoke trimmed with wide and narrow braid. Sizes 4 to 12 years. $7.00 to $9.00. According to size.

Long Coats made in all wool cheviots. Full military cape and fancy hood. Cape and hood edged with black astrakhan cloth, with narrow black braid above. Sizes 6 to 12 years. $11.50 to $13.50. According to size.

Cashmere Dresses, 4 to 12 years, in the various new shades, both guimpe and high neck. $12.00 to $22.00.

A very attractive line of Dancing School and Party Dresses, in all the new materials.

While we have the most elaborate and beautiful garments fancy can devise or money buy, we also have the most thoroughly economical clothes for both boys and girls. Economical, because even the lowest priced things here always have the correct style, fit and finish.

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The only piano which improves under usage. Highest award at the Columbian Exposition. Used by the best class of people and the best schools in the United States. Great reductions, easy monthly payments. Fine pianos to rent. Second-hand pianos, all makers.

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5th Av. and 19th St.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Sunday Concerts at the Herald Square.—Manager Charles E. Evans will begin next Sunday evening a series of high-class Sunday concerts at the Herald Square Theatre. The Imperial Russian Symphony Orchestra, of thirty-five pieces, will make its American début on this occasion. This orchestra was for years under the direct patronage of the late Czar Alexander III. It comes here from St. Petersburg with the strongest letters of recommendation and the most glowing tributes from foreign musical critics. Besides the Imperial Orchestra, the first Sunday concert at the Herald Square will include a number of separate vocal and instrumental selections. Princess Dolgorouky will give a violin solo; Laura Moore, who has not been seen on the stage since her marriage, will contribute songs, and selections will be given by the Verdi Quartet of Brooklyn, consisting of young women.

—"The Cotton King."—When "The Cotton King" is presented at the Academy Dec. 3, Eben Plympton will play the leading part, created in Boston by John W. Mason. Mr. Plympton, it is thought, is a stronger actor for New-York than Mr. Mason would be, so the latter has been selected to head the road company, which will begin its tour week after next. The fact that Mr. Mason was not to appear here gave rise to a report that his wife, Marion Manola, had recovered her reason, and that the two were to star again together. There was absolutely no foundation for this rumor. There has been no change in the condition of Mrs. Mason, who is still confined to her home in Winthrop, Mass., and there has been been, as yet, no indication of her possible recovery.

—Grand Army Night at "Shenandoah."—This will be Grand Army night at the Academy of Music. James W. Lawler, Commander in Chief of the army, and J. C. Schutts, Department Commander of New-York, with their staffs, in full uniform, will witness the performance of "Shenandoah" from boxes, which will be decorated in their honor, and Commander Lawler will hold a reception in the lobby both before and after the performance. Special rates will be given to Grand Army men wearing the uniform or the Grand Army button, and the audience is expected to be composed largely of veterans of the war.

—Vaudeville Managers' Association.—The Association of Vaudeville Managers of America, the objects of which were detailed in The New-York Times a few days ago, was incorporated in the Secretary of State's office yesterday, "to supply all kinds of attractions, performances, and entertainments for theatres, opera houses, and music halls in the United States and Canada." The Directors are William J. Gilmore of Philadelphia, Henry C. Miner and James Donaldson of New-York, Marvin S. Robinson of Buffalo, and James J. Butler of St. Louis. The principal offices of the association will be in this city.

—Manager Rice's New Comedian.—Charles Bigelow, the O'Hoolegan of "Little Christopher Columbus," at the Garden Theatre, is twenty-nine years old. He began his stage career as a chorus singer with Corinne at $3 a week, with his board. During his first week his fines amounted to 35 cents more than his salary. He was for three years the leading comedian of the Carleton Opera Company, and was engaged this season for the tour of Marie Tempest, which that capricious singer so suddenly abandoned.

—Rose Coghlan's New Play.—Rose Coghlan has made a special engagement with Henry Jewett to play an important part in "To Nemesis," the new drama which she is to produce at the Star Theatre Dec. 3. Miss Coghlan and her company will arrive here from Cincinnati Monday, and will devote the entire week to rehearsals of the new play. She will give but one performance during that time—in Orange, N. J., Thanksgiving night.

—Lillian Russell's Season.—The last nights of "The Queen of Brilliants" are officially announced at Abbey's Theatre. The opera will be continued all next week, with a matinée on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, the usual Saturday matinée being omitted. On Monday, Dec. 3, Miss Russell will make a grand revival of "The Grand Duchess," the entire production, scenery, costumes, and property being new.

—Shakespeare on the Stage.—In "When Bess Was Queen," Mlle. Rhea's new play, William Shakespeare is introduced for the first time on any stage, except in burlesque. The character is an important one, and is acted by William Shakespeare Hart, Mlle. Rhea's leading man. Rhea herself plays Queen Bess. The piece is to be seen in New-York soon after the holidays.

—Wilson Barrett.—The English actor Wilson Barrett and his company are passengers on the Britannic, which is expected to arrive here to-day. Mr. Barrett is to open his American tour next Monday with a production at the American Theatre of his latest success in England, "The Manxman."

—Salvini's New Play.—At the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, next week, Alexander Salvini will produce for the first time in this country a new romantic comedy, called "The Student of Salamanca," which he has himself adapted to the American stage.

—Thanksgiving Matinées.—Special matinées of the current attractions will be given in every theatre in the city next Thursday afternoon in honor of Thanksgiving Day. In most of the houses this will mean nine performances next week.

Changes Made on the Cushing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Changes have been made on the torpedo boat Cushing. It has been found that the twin-tube turntable mount which was built at Newport was unsuited to the purpose. It has been removed, and two single mounts have been substituted. These mounts are the design of an ordnance officer who has given considerable study to this question, and they were made at the Washington Navy Yard. By the present arrangement the tubes are carried well out at the sides of the vessel, work independently of each other, and can be pivoted through a large angle of fire. While the total effective beam fire of the boat has been somewhat reduced by this arrangement of the tubes, the bow fire has been practically trebled, as the tubes can be pivoted at small angles with the keel and three torpedoes simultaneously discharged nearly ahead. Some of the experts say a beam and stern fire count for much more than a bow fire.

CITY AND VICINITY

—The first meeting of the Political Science Club for the season of 1894-5 will be held at the Hotel Savoy at 7 P. M. next Friday. The subject for the evening is: "What Should the New City Government Do?" The discussion will be opened by Ellis H. Roberts, President of the Franklin National Bank, and Prof. A. C. Bernheim of Columbia College.

—Fatman & Schwartz displayed at the Cotton Exchange yesterday a stalk of cotton, six feet high, which frost had blackened in the fields. It was sent here by Peter Labouisse of New-Orleans, who wrote that it had come from a plantation eight miles from Vicksburg, where a late planting had been similarly affected.

—Peter Bauerschildt, twenty-seven years old, a waiter, was sentenced by Justice Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to six months on the island for being drunk and disorderly. Being ill, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he had an epileptic fit and died in a few minutes.

—The Woman's University Club, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, will hold a regular meeting Saturday, Nov. 24. There will be a short song recital at 3:30 P. M., which will be followed by the usual afternoon tea.

—A portière of beautiful design and workmanship is on exhibition at the Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street. The portière received first prize at the World's Fair.

—While hanging clothing on a line at the Five Points Mission yesterday morning, Fanny Keegan, eleven years old, fell from a stepladder and was killed.

Brooklyn.

—John G. Corbett of 740 Macon Street was arrested yesterday on complaint of David Senft of 168 Central Avenue. Senft was employed to get the consent of Marcy Avenue property owners for the Nassau Electric Railroad Company. He alleges that Corbett signed the consent for 90 Marcy Avenue and was paid $15 for doing so. Senft now alleges that Corbett did not own the property, but that it belonged to Mrs. Corbett, his mother. Corbett acknowledges taking the $15, but says that he told Senft that he did not own the property, and that Senft said that would not interfere with his signing the paper, as no person would ever know of it.

—Emma Korner was arrested late Monday night in a saloon at 1,195 Atlantic Avenue, while she was treating a crowd of young men. Detective Kelly, who heard her voice, entered the place and put her under arrest on the charge of stealing diamonds and a wallet valued at $500, the property of Mrs. Sarah A. Delano, a boarder at 463 Carlton Avenue. Emma acknowledged the crime and gave the detective pawn tickets for the articles. She was held for the Grand Jury by Justice Tighe yesterday.

—On the application of Robert Beatty, delegate of the Carpenters' Union of Kings County and representing the United Labor Association, Justice Tighe yesterday granted a warrant against the Phoenix Bridge Building Company, in the person of their Superintendent, John McKee, for violating the eight-hour law in employing men to work longer than the regulation time on the new terminal station of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

—Deputy Marshals Biggart and McManus yesterday arrested John O'Hara of 182 Atlantic Avenue, on the charge of having opened the illicit distillery at Bush and Court Streets which was raided Oct. 25. O'Hara was arraigned before United States Commissioner Bellows yesterday and released on $2,500 bail, Thomas F. Doody of 359 Furman Street being his bondsman.

—A jury in the Brooklyn City Court has awarded a verdict of $10,000 to Patrick J. Cannon, who sued the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for $25,000 damages for the loss of his wife's services, who was injured in a collision at Third Avenue, Sept. 16, 1892. Mrs. Cannon some time ago obtained a judgment against the same company for $12,000.

—A committee representing the Musical Mutual Protection Union called on Mayor Schieren yesterday and requested him to sign the resolutions ordering the non-union street bands from the city. The Mayor gave them little encouragement, and told them this was a free country and all should have a chance to make a living.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday said he would apply to the next Legislature for a law abolishing the offices of Sealers and Weighers in Brooklyn, and substituting the New-York City system, where there are two Sealers and two Inspectors. The terms of the present incumbents will expire Feb. 1. Each receives $1,200 a year.

—In the Brooklyn City Court, before Chief Judge Clement, the suit of Edward H. Litchfield and others to restain the City of Brooklyn from selling certain land belonging to the Litchfield estate for alleged arrearages of taxes and assessments was begun yesterday. The case will be on for several days.

—Michael Smith of 806 Johnson Avenue, while digging in an ash heap at Varick Street and Montrose Avenue yesterday, found a human skull, which was badly discolored. It was taken to the Stagg Street Police Station.

—Internal Revenue Collector Healy has recommended the appointment of James A. Miller as a storekeeper.

Long Island.

—The Trustees of the East Hampton Presbyterian Church have purchased a considerable tract of land adjoining the edifice.

—Roller skating has been revived at Southampton. A hall has been fitted up as a rink and it is crowded nearly every night.

—Good Ground oystermen will organize a protective association.

Yonkers.

—The Board of Police Commissioners has fined Patrolman William S. Granger three days' pay for leaving his post without waiting to be relieved. Patrolman James McGowan was fined fifteen days' pay for losing police property from a patrol wagon and going into a saloon and taking several drinks. The board dismissed Patrolman Andrew J. Healy for failing to report at stated times from signal boxes and for intoxication.

—The City Club gave a complimentary dinner last evening to its President, Theodore H. Silkman, in honor of his election to the Surrogateship of Westchester County. The Board of Governors has elected Congressman-elect Ben L. Fairchild, Francis Larkin, Jr., of Sing Sing, William Read of Brooklyn, and John J. Devitt members of the club.

O'Neill's,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Cutlery Department.
(Basement.)
100 pairs Stag-Handle Carving Sets,
Cimeter Blades, German Silver trimmings,
(Every Pair Warranted,)
$1.75 pair; worth $3.50.

Pearl-Handle Table Knives and Forks,
Silver-plated blades and trimmings,
$9.00 per set half dozen each; worth $12.00.

Embossed Celluloid Handle Table Knives and Forks,
Blades and trimmings silver-plated, warranted not to crack or split,
$6.00 per set half dozen each; worth $8.50.

Our line 5 o'clock Tea Kettles, Chafing Dishes, Nut Picks, &c., now complete.

China and Glassware.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY.
2,500 Sets Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers,
98c. each; worth $1.75.
Genuine Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers,
$1.98 each; worth $2.50.
200 dozen BLACK AND BROWN HALF HOSE,
Warranted fast colors, double heels and toes,
25c. pair.
Full Line of Cashmere HALF HOSE,
All Colors, at Low Prices.
Choice Line Men's Furnishings.
Complete Assortment Ladies', Misses', and Children's Merino Underwear and Hosiery.

Carpets.
Best Domestic Axminster,
$1.15, formerly $1.75.
Moquette,
90 cts., formerly $1.15.
Body Brussels,
85 cts., formerly $1.25.
New in coloring and design.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Westchester County.

—The ladies of Sing Sing held a bazaar and sale last evening for the benefit of the Ossining Hospital, and it was largely attended and the tables liberally patronized. This is one of the events of the season in Sing Sing, as the hospital has proved a very useful institution.

—Maggie Sheehan, who shot and killed her brother, William, at Croton Dam last Tuesday in self-defense, as she claims, was brought to White Plains Jail yesterday morning, where she has been committed for the action of the Grand Jury, which meets next Monday.

—An unknown Italian, apparently a laborer, was killed by a train on the New-York and Harlem Railroad yesterday morning at West Mount Vernon.

Reception at the Messiah Home.

The ladies who support the Messiah Home for Children held their annual reception yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the home, 4 Rutherford Place. Mrs. J. Wells Champney, the President of the home, introduced Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, who entertained the ladies with various dialect short stories, most of which she wrote. A lunch was served to the children.

Mrs. Champney made a strong appeal for funds. As soon as the hard times were over she hoped enough money could be raised to build a structure large enough to hold 100 children or more.

Among those present were Mrs. E. L. Alexander, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Rollins, Mrs. Shrady, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. George L. Mason, Miss Helena Flint, Mrs. Addison Andrews, and Mrs. E. Herman.

Mrs. Meinecke Released on Bail.

Christena W. Meinecke, the wife of C. W. Meinecke, dealer in druggists' supplies at 287 Greenwich Street, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of assault. Edward Bose was the complainant.

As told in The New-York Times yesterday, Mrs. Meinecke went to the store Wednesday and had some trouble with Mr. Bose. She slapped him in the face, he said. He is brother-in-law to her husband, from whom she is separated. She was released on bail yesterday, and the case may go to trial.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Artistic people can find new styles in Furniture at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

WANTS TO CLEAN STREETS BY CONTRACT

Mr. Andrews Says It Can Be Done Better and at Less Expense.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office at noon yesterday. A communication was read from Commissioner Andrews, stating that the snow and ice could be removed from the streets this Winter cheaper by contract than by the present system. He wanted the board to approve of his idea. The communication was referred to the Controller and President Barker of the Tax Department.

A communication from the Park Board, asking for the transfer of $48,000 for the purpose of completing the new iron Macomb's Dam bridge, was referred to the Controller.

A similar disposition was made of an offer of Thomas Ferry of Wilmington, Del., to sell an improved street-sweeping machine.

Commissioner Andrews said he had submitted a form of contract which, he believed, if adopted would hold the contractors to the fulfillment of the contract. Commissioner Andrews believes contractors have better facilities for doing the work quickly and inexpensively than exist under the present system.

Corporation Counsel Clark said he would like to look into the alleged disadvantages of the present system before voting for the contract one.

Mayor Gilroy was of the opinion that whatever was going to be done in the matter should be decided quickly, as Winter was at hand.

BUY CARPETS OF
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
For the economy there is in their wear.
104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

Friday
Nov. 23-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

CHARGES AGAINST DIVVER

Six Prominent Citizens Accuse the Fighting Justice.

TRIAL BY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Five Severe Allegations—Charter Provisions for Procedure — Other Justices Deserving of Trial.

William H. Hale, a Brooklyn lawyer, made formal application yesterday to Chief Judge Joseph F. Daly of the Court of Common Pleas for the removal from office of Police Justice Patrick Divver. The application signed by six reputable and prominent citizens, who charged Justice Divver with inefficiency, negligence, carelessness, malfeasance in office, and scandalous and disgraceful conduct.

Lawyer Hale presented the petition to Chief Judge Daly at his residence, 19 East Sixty-second Street. Judge Daly told Mr. Hale that the Court of Common Pleas would at once prepare to try the charges against Justice Divver, and would make rules and proceed as in the case of former Police Justice Patrick Gavan Duffy, in 1878. Mr. Hale's application was as follows:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND for the City and County of New-York.—In the matter of allegations against Patrick Divver, a Police Justice of the City of New-York.

The undersigned, residents and taxpayers of the City of New-York, by William H. Hale, their attorney, hereby present allegations to the Chief Judge of this court against Patrick Divver, a Police Justice of the City of New-York, as provided by statute. We allege on information and belief that said Patrick Divver is habitually careless, negligent, and inefficient in the discharge of the duties of his said office; that he is guilty of many malfeasances in office, the details of which will more fully appear after this court shall have established methods of procedure as provided by statute, and that his career as a Police Justice has been scandalous and disgraceful in publicly offering bribes to secure the falsification of election returns; in conspiring and colluding with swindlers in what is called "the green-goods game," and in giving them the use of his safe for the safe keeping of a package of money used in said game to cheat and defraud; in inciting public brawls, particularly in making a violent assault on one Morris Tekulsky in the City of New-York on or about the 18th day of October, 1894, whereby he, the said Divver, compelled the said Tekulsky, in self-defense, to inflict such injury upon said Divver as to render him unable to discharge the duties of Police Justice, and that he has never since that time discharged any such duties, and is not now performing any service to earn the salary attached to said office.

Dated Nov. 3, 1894.

FRANZ KAHLENBERG,
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE,
The Rev. ISAAC K. FUNK,
HENRY V. PARSELL,
JOHN F. HARRISON,
N. H. WHITE.

Mr. Kahlenberg is a druggist at 112 East Tenth Street. He has been in business in this city since 1840. Col. Charles E. Sprague of 116 West Seventy-fifth Street is the President of the Union Dime Savings Bank. The Rev. Isaac K. Funk is a publisher at 30 Lafayette Place. Henry V. Parsell lives at 31 East Twenty-first Street. He has lived in New-York for forty-four years, and is a Director of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Crime and a member of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's church. He was one of the Grand Jury which indicted the "boodle" Aldermen. John F. Harrison is a capitalist and lives at 23 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Nathaniel H. White is a Maiden Lane jeweler and lives at 34 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The application for Justice Divver's removal is made under the section of the city charter which says:

Any such Police Justice or Police Clerk may be removed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York for either or any of the following causes:

1. For any cause for which a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Justice of the Peace may now in any manner be removed.
2. For corruption and malfeasance in office.
3. For habitual neglect, carelessness, or inefficiency in the discharge of the duties of a Police Justice or Clerk, or for willful disobedience to any of the provisions of this title.

This is the first application under the present city charter for the removal of a Police Justice. The charter says that charges may be preferred against a Police Justice or Police Clerk by any Judge except a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, by the Mayor, or by any five taxpayers and residents.

Under the charter the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas must summarily hear and decide the charges against Justice Divver, and must promptly remove the Justice or dismiss the charges. All the proceedings must be public, and, although it is the duty of all the Judges to attend the hearings, a majority will constitute a quorum. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are Joseph F. Daly, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Miles Beach, Leonard A. Giegerich, Henry W. Bookstaver, and Roger A. Pryor.

The public is familiar with the recent performances of Police Justice Divver. He engaged in a drunken fight with Morris Tekulsky on the night of Oct. 17, in the latter's saloon in Park Row, and his nose was battered out of shape. Divver skulked out of the city that same night and hid on his country place at Cedarhurst, L. I. While in retirement he resigned the Tammany leadership of the Second Assembly District, but he clung to his twenty-two-dollar-per-day job as Police Justice. He came out of hiding last Monday for the first time, and resumed his seat on the police-court bench.

Divver has been on the bench only 60 days out of 335 working days.

Before the Lexow committee, Frank Clarke, formerly a green-goods man, swore that the green-goods gang made its headquarters at Divver's saloon in Park Row and kept its money there, and that Parmly, the head of the gang, divided the money with Divver.

In the opinion of many citizens there are other New-York Police Justices who should be proceeded against as summarily as Patrick Divver. The New-York Times has already called attention to the great power the Police Justices possess over the personal liberty of the citizens. Some facts in the career of Police Justice Koch were published yesterday. Facts in relation to other Justices are published to-day. As a rule these men are distinguished least of all for their knowledge of law. They arrange among themselves for extensive leisure for each, and they are never overburdened with work.

Thomas F. Grady is another sample New-York Police Justice. He has been restored under the Grant-Croker régime to the highest favor in Tammany Hall, and, as the "silver-tongued orator," he is put forward at every opportunity to defend Tammany and to attack and denounce, with coarse and bitter invective, those who stand in its way. He has been one of the most conspicuous revilers of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and his work of municipal purification, and, in the recent campaign, he repeatedly assailed and derided Dr. Parkhurst.

Grady was born in New-York, and has grown up with Tammany from boyhood. He was taken under the patronage of John Kelly when hardly out of his teens, and was sent to the Assembly, and later to the Senate. While Grover Cleveland was Governor, Grady, then in the Senate, did everything in his power to harass the administration, and at the personal request of the Governor, he was relegated to private life. For a number of reasons connected with his own private life Mr. Grady remained in comparative political seclusion for a number of years.

Grady was appointed a Police Justice in November, 1891, by Mayor Grant, to succeed Henry Murray. His private and official conduct since then has frequently brought him into notoriety. He has failed to appear on the bench for days at a time, and his movements have been occasionally erratic and uncertain.

Justice Taintor, sitting in the Yorkville Police Court, Nov. 14, 1892, sentenced to the workhouse, for six months each, eight disorderly women, and on the following day Justice Grady, at the Tombs Police Court, signed a recommendation for the discharge of these eight vagrants, and their discharge was secured on this recommendation. As a matter of fact, the women had not been transferred to the Island when Grady wrote his recommendation, so that the sentence passed on them by Justice Taintor was entirely nullified and set aside.

The Grand Jury investigated this and other similar acts of Justice Grady, and made a presentment March 30, 1893, to Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions, declaring that, while he had violated no law, his action on Nov. 15 defeated the ends of justice.

Police Justice Edward Hogan has achieved recent notoriety through his interpretation of the excise laws. By his decisions he blocked the enforcement of the excise laws by the police, and set Superintendent Byrnes's vigilance at naught. He ruled that no policeman had a right to enter a saloon outside of the regular hours to secure evidence, and he discharged every offender thus caught by the police.

Justice Hogan entered politics at the same time as John Fox, and, through the same channels. He was despised by John Kelly, who caused his defeat for Congress. Hogan was elected a Police Justice in 1863 for six years, and was re-elected, but was legislated out of office in 1873. He is a close friend of Hugh J. Grant. He was appointed Police Justice by Mayor Grant May 22, 1889. Justice Hogan is known as the steadfast friend and protector of the saloon keepers.

Police Justice Bernard F. Martin is dear to Tammany Hall because of his skill as a political organizer. It is alleged against Martin that he was at one time interested in and made his headquarters at the notorious "Burnt Rag," in Bleecker Street, and that subsequently he was the partner of "Red" Leary, the burglar, and Kate Leary, his wife, the pickpocket, in a saloon on Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. Tammany Hall has provided Martin with one good office after another for many years. He was an order-of-arrest clerk under Sheriff Grant. While holding this office he was indicted March 17, 1890, for accepting bribes, but escaped trial on a technicality. Mayor Gilroy appointed him Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, and in May, 1891, his old friend, Mayor Grant, made him Commissioner of Jurors. Mayor Gilroy rendered a further tribute to the practical worth of Mr. Martin by appointing him a Police Justice, May 1, 1893. As a return, Martin rolled up a phenomenal majority for Maynard in his district in the Fall of 1893. Eight of Martin's lieutenants were indicted for election frauds and were either fined or sent to prison.

Police Justice John J. Ryan, who presides over the Board of Police Justices, is a protégé of "Boodle" Alderman Thomas Shields. Two years ago Justice Ryan engaged in a quarrel with a theatrical manager in McKeever Brothers' saloon, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. There were various accounts of the affair. Before the Lexow committee Moses Phillips, a Republican watcher in the Second Election District of the Third Assembly District, testified that on election day he went to the police station to make a complaint of fraudulent voting against John McCaffrey. Phillips was locked up for intoxication by Capt. Devery, and the next day he was arraigned before Justice Ryan, who fined him $5 for intoxication without permitting him to plead or giving him any opportunity to defend himself. Lorenzo Carney testified that he once heard O'Toole, a policy man, say: "Ryan says to send him another one-hundred-dollar bill."

Police Justice Clarence W. Meade is a Republican. He has been for many years a bosom friend of Frederick S. Gibbs, and until the Saratoga Convention was a member of the Republican State Committee. He is noted for his practical jokes, and is the inventor of a pleasing toy called the "water baby."

He is a machine politician, and has held one kind of office or another for many years. He is known as a "good fellow," and is popular with the Tammany leaders. He was appointed by Mayor Grant.

DAVIS WILL CASE BOBS UP IN BOSTON

Massachusetts Courts Will Dispose of the Montana Man's Millions.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The sensational case in which is involved the estate of Millionaire Andrew J. Davis, late of Montana, will come up in the Suffolk County Probate Court next month.

Mr. Davis died about four years ago in Montana, leaving an estate valued at over $5,000,000, more than $1,000,000 of which is in this Commonwealth. Soon after his death search was made for a will, but none was found, and R. M. Morse of Boston and Judge Gideon Wells of Springfield were appointed special administrators of the estate in this Commonwealth.

Later on, what was alleged to be the last will of Mr. Davis was said to have been discovered in Montana, but was declared to be a forgery, and, in a subsequent trial, which lasted more than three weeks, the jury disagreed, and since then matters have stood still, the will being neither set up nor set aside.

In the Boston Safe Deposit Company's vaults to-day is more than $1,000,000 belonging to the estate, and held by Mr. Morse and Judge Wells, who have been anxious to have something done in the matter of settling the estate.

Recently Mr. Morse applied to the Suffolk County Probate Court to take up the case and settle the estate so far as it has jurisdiction, and the court has set the matter down for Dec. 17.

Suit to Foreclose a Mortgage.

Jacob Friedman and other stockholders have begun a suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against the Brooklyn Cable Company, the Central Trust Company as trustee, and the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company to foreclose a mortgage on the property and franchise of the cable company.

Mr. Friedman holds bonds of the cable company to the value of $5,000. He alleges that the cable company, which was sadly involved in litigation and was insolvent, defaulted March 1 in the payment of interest, and that the Central Trust Company refused to begin an action to foreclose the mortgage because it was also a trustee under another mortgage held by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, made to secure an issue of bonds.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The President has appointed J. M. Swift Postmaster at North Tarrytown, N. Y. Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was Henry Himmelreich at Youngsville, N. Y.

BURIAL OF GEN. FREMONT

His Remains Placed in a Grave in Sparkhill Cemetery.

TAKEN FROM THE RECEIVING TOMB

Delegation of California Pioneers Present from This City—Address by Rear Admiral Meade.

SPARKHILL, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The remains of Gen. John C. Frémont, which have been in the receiving tomb of Rockland Cemetery, Sparkhill, for two years, were interred this afternoon in a grave on the third plateau of the cemetery. A delegation from the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, with headquarters in New-York City, came up on an afternon train to be present at the interment. In the delegation were Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, Francis K. Clarke, John C. Frémont, son of the General; John D. Townsend, Capt. Samuel Clapp, G. B. Roys, C. W. Shurmann, J. M. Prang, George F. Bendel, R. J. Paulls, Cornelius Lydecker, B. F. Pond, Joseph Evans, John Gault, Col. C. I. Murphy, and William Colligan, the only surviving member of Gen. Frémont's battalion in California. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was present also. There was a large assemblage at the grave.

The burial service was read by the Rev. F. Ward Denys, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Sparkhill. As the casket was lowered into the grave Mrs. John D. Townsend deposited with it a large cluster of beautiful roses.

Rear Admiral Meade made a brief address, saying among other things:

In the face of death there is not much that can be said. We are here to honor the memory of the man who did as much as any man in his generation to give us the empire of the Western world. I remember well, as a boy, how my heart thrilled as I heard of the deeds of the man whom we now lay at rest on the banks of the Hudson, beside which Washington Irving said it was an honor to be born.

Of Frémont it can be said, every pulse of his heart beat for his country. If he had his wish he would have died fighting for the colors he loved so well.

His memory we revere. He was a pioneer in more senses than one. To his work is largely due the great party that brought about the freedom of thousands of fellow-countrymen in the United States. Our hearts go out to-day to those who remain of his kindred and friends.

The Rev. E. Crowell, a retired Baptist clergyman of Nyack, who spent a long time in California spoke of his trips through that State and of his visits to the most noted scenes of Gen. Frémont's victories.

"I voted for the General in 1856," said he, "and with thousands of others shed tears of regret because he was not elected, but I never met him until 1887, when I rode with him to San José, where a large reception awaited him. I gave him a hearty handshake, and it was the happiest time of my life."

The location of the Frémont plot is the handsomest in Rockland Cemetery. It is situated on a handsome plateau 500 feet above the Hudson River, and commands a view of several Westchester towns and villages. When Gen. Frémont lived at Tarrytown, on the opposite side of the river, he visited at the home of W. H. Whiton, Piermont, and many times expressed a wish that when he died he might be buried in Rockland Cemetery. It took some time to decide upon the location of a suitable plot, hence the delay in the burial.

The foundation for the monument is finished, and plans are being prepared for the monument itself. It is believed that it will contain simply the word "Frémont," and have a cross above it.

A short distance away from the Frémont plot is the monument erected to Lieut. Commander Gorringe, who brought the obelisk to this country, while on the plateau below is the plot owned by the Order of Lafayette of New-York. A portion of the cemetery was used as a camping ground by Gen. Lafayette's army in the Revolutionary War. Near by also is the grave of Gen. Blenker, who was buried years ago.

ZABRISKIE MEMORIAL CONSECRATED

The New Newport Church Crowded—Services Conducted by Bishop Potter.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 22.—The new Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, presented to the parish, with the land on which it stands, by Mrs. Sarah Titus Zabriskie of New-York as a memorial of the donor's mother, was consecrated this noon by Bishop Henry C. Potter of New-York, who officiated in the absence, because of ill health, of Bishop Clark of Rhode Island.

The deeds of the property were presented to the Bishop by Miss Ethel, the little daughter of Mrs. Zabriskie, and the procession of choristers and clergy—the latter numbering seventeen, from this and other cities—was escorted to the chancel by the architect, F. C. Withers of New-York, and the contractors for the building. The Rev. W. P. Tucker of Pawtucket, Archdeacon of the diocese, in behalf of Bishop Clark, read the sentence of consecration.

Bishop Potter was assisted in the service by the Rev. Mr. Watkins of Boston. The lessons were read by the Rev. W. H. Paine of Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, and the Rev. T. H. Cocraft of Providence, R. I. The Rev. Dr. S. G. Gilliat of this city read the epistle, and the Rev. A. H. Carpenter of St. Mark's, Warren, read the Gospel. The Rev. E. H. Porter, also of this city, offered the prayer. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York, from Psalm 132. The handsome edifice was thronged to its utmost capacity.

KOLB'S LEADERS RENOUNCE HIM

They Will Not Aid His Scheme of Assuming the Governorship Illegally.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 22.—The political adherents of R. F. Kolb, defeated candidate for Governor, are revolting against his proposal to be inaugurated Governor nolens volens at Montgomery on Dec. 1. Probate Judge Zell Gaston and Circuit Judge J. C. King of Butler, his two chief leaders, declare that they will abet him in nothing unlawful and are against force; and J. M. Whitehead, editor of The Living Truth, Greenville, Ala., the leading Populist paper, says editorially to-day:

"Capt. Kolb has suffered his mind to dwell on his wrong until it is dethroned. He is crazy."

Flag Presented to School No. 67.

The Rice Post, Grand Army of the Republic, presented a flag, yesterday, to the boys of Grammar School No. 67, 116 West Forty-sixth Street. The flag was presented by Commander A. H. Bradley. School Trustee Joseph Byrne, M. D., accepted it on behalf of the school. School Commissioners J. A. Gulden and J. H. Herts made addresses to the pupils. Past Commander Babcock of the Rice Post also made an address. The boys sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The pupils then went through an elaborate musical programme, under the guidance of Dr. Joseph French, the Principal.

AMERICA'S GREAT ART COLLECTOR

William Thompson Walters, Known Everywhere for His Devotion to Art, Dies in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—William T. Walters, the well-known art collector and capitalist, died at 10:15 o'clock this morning.

William Thompson Walters, in whom American art lovers had a distinctive expression, was born on the Juanita River, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1820. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, a banker, sent him to Philadelphia to be educated as a civil engineer. A large smelting establishment of Lycoming County, Penn., was placed in his charge, and he supervised the production of the first iron made in America from mineral coal.

He went to Baltimore in 1841 to engage in business as a commission merchant. Six years later he organized the business of W. T. Walters & Co., as wine merchants, and gained an elevated position. He was elected President of the first line of steamers between Baltimore and Savannah, and became a Director in every line from Baltimore to the South. After the war of secession he aided in the reorganization of the Southern steamship lines, became a Director of the Northern Central Railway, and was prominent in every great Southern company organized for transportation of freight and travel.

In 1861 he lived in Europe, taking an interest in all forms of art and becoming acquainted with the most celebrated artists of the French imperial epoch. He had taste, and was unaffected by the classicism which kept the greater number of European collectors in indifference to new expressions in painting and sculpture. In 1865 he had already founded his admirable collection of art works. It had then only to be developed. There were few errors to be corrected, and there could not be a better judge of these at any time than he soon became.

He was appointed Art Commissioner from the United States to the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1867, to that of 1878, and to the Vienna one of 1873. He was a prominent Trustee of the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington, and the Chairman of its Purchasing Committee; a Trustee of the Peabody Institute, and the Chairman of its Committee on Art. He was trustee of the estate of the sculptor William H. Rinehart, for whose art education he had spent money and used special influence.

Mr. Walters's gallery of paintings, which is a curiosity of the United States to all educated foreign visitors, has been described by a French critic as "the most complete gallery of French pictures in the world, with a single exception."

His collection of bronzes by Barye is unrivaled; his collection of Oriental porcelains and ceramics, numbering 3,000 or more pieces of exquisite beauty, is marvelous; his other art objects are a magnificent museum.

He opened his house to the public every year for an admission fee, which was devoted to the Poor Association of Baltimore. He gave to the city several bronzes, which ornament the four public squares that adjoin the Washington Monument. One is a lion made by Barye in 1847 for the Tuileries; others are groups of "War," "Peace," "Strength" and "Order." He gave also a reproduction in bronze by Barbedienne of "Military Courage," the sculptor of which was Paul Dubois, for the Lamoricière Monument at Nantes. He gave also a reproduction in bronze of the statue of Chief Justice Taney, the sculptor of which was Rinehart, for Annapolis, Md.

He was interested in Percheron horses, and imported eighteen of them in 1866, that their stock in the United States might be naturalized. He published, with etchings, "The Percheron Horse," from the French of Charles du Hays, in New-York in 1886; "Antoine Louis Barye, from the French of Various Critics," in 1885, and "Notes Upon Certain Masters of the Nineteenth Century," in 1886. His judgment was authoritative on all questions of art; and so it was one day announced that he had paid a fabulous price for a peachblow vase which the critics had adversely noticed. He had not paid the fabulous price, however; for the critics were in the right, and his knowledge was accurate.

TWO ELEVATED TRAINS IN COLLISION

An Express Runs into the Rear of a Local on the Eighth Avenue Road.

Traffic was delayed for some time on the Eighth Avenue elevated railroad on Wednesday evening by a collision between an express train and a local train at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

The collision occurred when the fog was densest and many trains were collected above One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The express that left Rector Street at 5:30 o'clock was behind time when it reached One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and its engineer, without a knowledge of the stalled trains, endeavored to make up for lost time. He was unable to distinguish the danger signals until within one block of the local train that he ran into, and, although he applied the brakes at once, the wheels slid along the slippery track and his engine struck and demolished the rear platform of the stalled local train.

The bumpers on the engine were smashed to pieces, and the passengers in the first car of the express train and those in the rear car of the local train were thrown from their seats. There was much excitement for a time, but no panic resulted. None of the passengers was much injured.

No information about the accident could be obtained from the company's employes yesterday.

TWO KILLED AT A KANSAS CHARIVARI

Unwelcome Guests All Too Warmly Received by a Bridegroom.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Nov. 22.—As a result of a charivari last night John McCook is dead and Claude Walton is seriously, if not fatally, wounded.

Richard Webster was married in this city yesterday, and in the evening a crowd of boys and young men went to his residence to charivari him and his bride. Webster fired into the crowd with a revolver, with the result stated.

Decides Lee Yuen Must Be Deported.

Lee Yuen, a Chinaman who has been before United States Commissioner Shields several times for examination as to whether he should be returned to China as a Chinese laborer, must be deported, according to a decision given by Commissioner Shields yesterday.

Commissioner Shields's decision is as follows: "After a careful consideration of the testimony offered in this cause before me, I am of the opinion that the accused, Lee Yuen, was a Chinese laborer before he left the United States, and was such upon his return to the United States, and that he has not established by conclusive proof his lawful right to remain in the United States, and should be, therefore, deported out of the United States, as required by law."

It is probable that Lee's friends will not submit to his deportation without a legal battle. The first step will, it is likely, be to apply for a writ of habeas corpus for Lee. Then the case will be gone over again in one of the United States courts.

IS ASTOR'S TRAMP CRAZY

Garvey Said to Have Become "Queer" After Shooting Himself.

HOGAN HOLDS HIM IN $1,000 BAIL

Lawyer Stayton Tells the Justice He Ought to be Getting His Own Defense Ready — Astor Servants' Stories.

Tramp Garvey, Mrs. William Astor's uninvited guest of last Saturday night, is now said to be crazy.

At the hearing yesterday, before Police Justice Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on John Jacob Astor's charge of attempted burglary, Garvey's answers seemed to indicate he was not sane, many of those in court declared.

Mr. Stayton, his lawyer, said he has conclusive proof that his client is not responsible for his actions. The principal proof comes from a man named Wolfe, who for some time employed Garvey in his shooting gallery on the Bowery.

"Until about one year ago," said Wolfe, "Garvey was all right. I employed him to load the rifles and hand them to customers and to collect the money. He generally handled about $50 a week and was perfectly honest.

"One day he accidentally shot himself. The ball entered his right arm, and came out at the base of the brain. After that his head seemed to buzz, and he did many queer things.

"When customers would come in he would hide the guns from them. There was a little engine, which kept a fountain in play and several glass balls in the air, which Garvey forgot how to run."

Wolfe said that Garvey at this period of his career acquired the curious habit of chewing tobacco along with his food. A policeman came in one day and told him that Garvey had "wheels," and that if he didn't discharge him he would shoot somebody.

After Garvey left the shooting gallery he went into a grocery at 95 Washington Street, Hoboken, from which place he was also discharged for incompetency. With the exception of a few weeks spent in a shooting gallery at Coney Island, Garvey has roamed about for several months in the rôle of a "Weary Raggles."

The first witness called yesterday was Hade, the Astor butler. His testimony did not differ from his former statements.

Johanna Best, the housemaid, a portly woman, then told her story in nervous, jerky sentences, which consisted mostly of such expressions as "Yis, your Honor," and "Sure, thin."

Brennan, the footman, had nothing new to tell.

The case was adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Kind friends provided a good meal for "Raggles," as he is now popularly called, and he declared to the reporters that he was "in clover."

When Mr. Stayton returned from lunch his client was seated in the reporters' room smoking a pipe. While waiting for Garvey to finish his smoke, Mr. Stayton showed him his picture, cut from a paper. After looking at it long and earnestly, Garvey thought it was "purty good."

The first witness called at the afternoon session was Jane Doherty, the laundress, a middle-aged woman, who was afraid to talk loud. She testified that last Saturday night she had two fine dresses in her room, but that the prisoner had not molested them in any way.

James B. Keedson, the watchman, was questioned very closely concerning the closing of the gates. His statements conflicted very considerably with those of the butler, the latter testifying that they were always closed, while Keedson said the contrary.

When Garvey was brought forward the Judge questioned him minutely. He began with Garvey's departure from Ireland, and attempted to get his history up to date.

"When you got off the steamer, where did you go?" asked the Judge.

"Up to see a friend on Fourteenth Street," was the reply.

"Who is your friend? What's his business?"

"I don't know. He's dead," was the answer, delivered in a drawling voice.

This was about the tenor of all his answers.

During the proceedings Garvey gazed out the window with a vacant stare and seemed to be utterly unconcerned.

After the examination was over Mr. Stayton asked for the prisoner's discharge, on the ground that he had been already tried, sentenced, and punished, and that there was absolutely no proof that the man had any intention of stealing. Mr. Stayton cited a decision which held a proceeding like the present one a violation of the law.

Notwithstanding this, Justice Hogan held the prisoner in $1,000 bail to await the Grand Jury's action.

After the decision was given there was a tilt between the Judge and Mr. Stayton.

"You had better prepare to defend yourself," said the lawyer.

"I guess not," said the Judge. "The persons who are pushing this case are the ones who will have to be defended. If I had not held this man they are the very ones who would have complained."

WONDERFUL RECORD OF THE LUGER RIFLE

Subjected to the Rust Test by the Naval Small Arms Board.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 22.—The last of the small arms tests, for the present at least, were made at the torpedo station this noon, with the Luger rifle. It was the rust test of the piece. When entered in the competition the piece had a particularly fine finish, and hence the rust did not take hold so thoroughly as it would have done on a less carefully-prepared weapon. There were blotches of rust, but it was not deep-seated in critical parts.

Mr. Luger had had fears for the firing-pin spring, but the bath only seemed to improve it. Mr. Luger broke out the piece into working order in one minute and twenty-five seconds, and in one minute and thirty-one seconds more he had fired twenty shots from the magazine, making the total time of the test two minutes and fifty-six seconds—the best time yet. The operator's experience, of course, had much to do with the favorable working of the rifle.

The board adjourned this afternoon, and will at once send to Washington their report of the progress made. It is not likely to contain any final recommendations, but there will probably be another gathering in the Spring to examine other pieces.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Leaves Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt left for New-York to-night for the Winter. Servants remain to close up the John W. Ellis villa, which the Vanderbilts have occupied this season, and they will follow their employers to-morrow. The Vanderbilts will occupy their new Summer palace on the cliffs, which has replaced the burned Breakers, next season. It will be completed in June.

SEA REFUSED TO DROWN HIM

Smith Cut His Throat and Dived from a Pier at Coney Island — Tossed Ashore on a Wave.

Walter L. Smith, nineteen years old, who boarded with Mrs. Patterson, at 123 Park Place, Brooklyn, was found yesterday morning lying on the beach, near Sea Breeze Avenue, Coney Island. He was drenched to the skin, and there were several severe gashes in his throat.

Frank Hunter, a watchman, found Smith, who was carried to a near-by hotel and thence to the hospital in the Twenty-ninth Ward. Policeman Parks was left at his bedside to watch him, as he was charged with attempted suicide.

When he regained consciousness Smith said: "I wanted to die."

He then told the policeman that he had cut his throat with a razor and had thrown the razor into the sea. Death did not come speedily enough, and then Smith, according to his own story, ran along the pier and dived into the sea. Even then it was decreed that he should live, for a large breaker tossed him back on the beach.

By this time he was weak from loss of blood, benumbed by the cold, and powerless to make any further attempt to end his life. Then he fainted.

Smith was dressed in a bicycle uniform, but he refused to tell where the bicycle was on which he had ridden to Coney Island.

Smith was employed until ten days ago as a bookkeeper in New-York, but since he lost his position he had been disconsolate and was unable to sleep. He had boarded with Mrs. Patterson for three years. She said yesterday that he was a man of excellent habits and she could not account for his attempt to take his own life except on the theory that he was worried because he was out of work.

BUT ONE SAFEGUARD REMAINS

SECRET ART OF PAPER MAKING LIMITS COUNTERFEITING.

Advance in Photo-Lithographing Renders Detection Difficult—No Penalty for Mutilating Coins.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The report of William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service, shows that 687 arrests were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, principally for counterfeiting and passing counterfeit coin. On those convicted and sentenced, fines amounting to $35,000 and sentences aggregating 543 years were imposed. Of those arrested, 376 were natives of the United States, 181 were of unknown nativity, 36 were from Italy, 26 from Germany, 14 from Ireland, 8 each from Africa, Canada, and Russia, 6 from Greece, 5 from England, 3 each from Denmark and Norway, 2 each from Scotland and Sicily, and 1 each from a number of other countries. The amount of money captured by Secret Service agents during the year, including $437,300 in non-fraudulent toy money, was $469,357.

Chief Hazen says the art of photo-lithography, although seemingly in its infancy, has made it comparatively easy to imitate the most skillfully-engraved designs of our notes, so that the danger from this source is not only very grave, but increasing; and to meet these conditions the designs and execution of Government notes should be such as would make their reproduction most difficult. One safeguard still remaining, however, is the secret process of making distinctive paper.

Coin counterfeiters are more numerous than formerly, and more than the usual number of arrests and captures of material have been reported. This branch of counterfeiting, however, is more serious in its results to the community than that of the making of spurious notes, though much less difficult of detection. No evidence of advancement in the art of manufacturing counterfeit coin has been shown. Of the numerous counterfeits of the silver coins which have appeared during the last year, none can be classed as especially dangerous.

The figures show a decided increase in the receipt of altered notes during the fiscal year. The arrests of persons charged with altering and passing notes are largely in excess of any previous year.

In the prosecution of some cases the chief learned that there is no law to punish uttering or passing such lightened or debased coins, knowing them to be such. He, therefore, recommends the passage of an act making it a felony to mutilate United States coins, or to utter, pass, or attempt to pass such coins.

SAY THEY CONTRIBUTED VOLUNTARILY

Keepers at Auburn Testify Before the Assembly Committee.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Assembly Committee on Prisons continued its investigation of Auburn Prison to-day.

The principal keeper and many other keepers and guards were examined as to whether they were forced to pay assessments for political purposes. In almost every instance the witnesses said they had contributed $10 or $20 for the Democratic campaign fund, but that the contribution had been voluntary on their part.

The committee finished its labors late this afternoon, and then examined the roads built by the convicts in the suburbs of Auburn. The committee left this evening for Matteawan to inspect the State Hospital for the Insane.

Board of Electrical Control Organized.

The new Board of Electrical Control met yesterday morning in the Mayor's office and organized. The Mayor called the board to order, and instructed the Secretary to note the fact that the new members were Amos J. Cummings, Henry S. Kearney, and Jacob Hess.

Commissioner Jacob Hess, who was reappointed, moved that the Mayor be re-elected President. The Mayor is a member of the board ex officio, and it is customary to make him President. All voted in favor of the motion.

Commissioner Cummings moved to make Commissioner Kearney Secretary, and the motion was carried. There was very little business to take up the board's time, and it adjourned after granting a franchise to the Block Light and Power Company No. 1.

Said He Was Collecting for Charity.

Damose Cusson, fifty-one years, of 1,315 Avenue A, who gave his occupation as that of a dishwasher, was committed by Police Justice Meade, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday afternoon, in $500 bail to answer to a charge of larceny by trick and device.

Cusson called at a number of houses on East Seventy-sixth Street and represented that he was collecting funds for "The Mission for the Poor." His general appearance was strongly against him, and when Mrs. Julia Albrecht of 225 East Seventy-sixth Street had offered him 5 cents, which he accepted, she called in Policeman Thwaite of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and had him arrested.

Cusson pleaded "not guilty," although admitting to several women that he was collecting for himself.

PROF. D. G. ELLIOT ACCEPTS

Will Go to Chicago's New Museum as Curator of Zoology.

HIS GREAT SERVICES TO SCIENCE

He Has Been Decorated by Many Foreign Governments and Is Prominent in Scientific Societies.

Prof. Daniel G. Elliot of this city, whose labors in the field of natural history are known throughout the world, has accepted the appointment in the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago as Curator of Zoology, or chief of the natural history department, that was tendered him last August. He held his acceptance in abeyance for some time, but he has now notified the Directors of the museum at Chicago that he will assume the duties of his new post on Dec. 5.

The New-York Museum of Natural History will be the loser by this appointment. Although not officially connected with that museum, it frequently had the benefit of his services.

Mr. Elliot's attainments are well known in the world of science. His selection for the important place of chief of the natural history department of the new Chicago museum is a fitting recognition of his high

Daniel G. Elliot.

standing. He was born in New-York City. His ancestors on his father's side settled in Connecticut early in the sixteenth century. One of them was named as one of the patentees in the royal charter granted by Charles II. His mother was the daughter of the late Andrew Foster, whose residence was at 5 Bowling Green, when that locality was the centre of the fashionable part of New-York. She was a lineal descendent of the Girauds, who came from France with the Huguenots.

Mr. Elliot prepared himself to enter Columbia College in the class of 1852. His delicate health, however, compelled him to pass the winter in the South and in foreign countries. Later he devoted himself to the study of zoology, especially of mammalogy and ornithology. He traveled over the greater part of North America, including Alaska and the West Indies, and in South America, Europe, and most of the East, studying all the time.

His first paper on an ornithological subject was published in 1859. A monograph on a family of birds, the Psittacidae, was finished in 1863. It was illustrated by thirty-one plates, most of which were drawn by himself. This was the first of many similar volumes on various subjects, two of which were devoted to the birds of North America not contained in Audubon's great work, and one on mammalogy, devoted to the cats of the world.

Over 100 papers, written by Mr. Elliot on various zoological subjects, have been published in periodicals in different parts of the world. He is the author of eleven books of quarto or imperial folio size, with illustrations.

Mr. Elliot's contributions to scientific knowledge have won for him many honorable recognitions. He has frequently been decorated by European Governments, and his name is enrolled among the members of many scientific societies. He is a Commander of the Royal Orders of the Crown of Italy, of Charles III. of Spain, and of Frederic of Wurtemberg; Knight of the Imperial and Royal Orders of Francis Joseph of Austria, of the Danetrog of Denmark, of the Albert Order of Saxony, of St. Maurice and St. Lazare of Italy, of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, of Christ of Portugal, and of Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Zoological Society of London, a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, founder and ex-Vice President of the Zoological Society of France, and honorary, corresponding, or working member of eleven other societies.

Mr. Elliot married Miss Annie Eliza Henderson on Nov. 2, 1858.

A number of Mr. Elliot's friends gave him a dinner at the Century Club last night.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, Curator of the New-York Museum of Natural History, told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that Chicago would gain by the appointment of Mr. Elliot at the expense of New-York. He paid a glowing tribute to Prof. Elliot as one of America's first scientists.

"He has never been officially connected with the Museum of Natural History," said Prof. Bickmore, "but he has always been a welcome visitor there. He gave us a library and a valuable collection of humming birds. As an author, in his special line, Prof. Elliot takes very high rank."

New Inspection Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Lamont to-day issued a general order, modifying present regulations, so as to provide that, until further orders, the Department of the East shall be allowed three officers for inspection duty, and the Departments of the Missouri and California two each. The other departments will be allowed one officer each for this duty. In the Departments of the East and California, one of the Inspectors, or assistants, will be a field officer of artillery, (not a Colonel,) who will make the technical inspections. Any regimental

CONVICTS GO OUT ON PAROLE

Two Murderers Turn Their Backs on Auburn Prison—Two Lesser Criminals Also Discharged.

AUBURN, Nov. 22.—Four convicts were released from the Auburn Prison to-day upon a special commutation of Gov. Flower. Two of the liberated men are murderers who have been serving life sentences. One is George D. Cary, who was convicted in Onondaga County in 1870 and was sentenced to death. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Hoffman, and he was received here in September, 1870.

One of the special provisions of his commutation by Gov. Flower requires him to totally abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor forever. Upon a violation of that condition he will be compelled to serve out his former life sentence in prison.

The other released murderer is John Welch, who came to the prison from Herkimer County in June, 1882. Welch is the desperado who nine years ago led a gang of prisoners in an attempt to escape by tunneling under the wheelhouse on Owasco Outlet. He also assaulted several fellow-convicts during his twelve-year term. He, too, is bound by the condition to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquor or forfeit his freedom.

The other two discharged men are George S. Male, convicted in May, 1889, in Niagara County, and sentenced to nine years and nine months' imprisonment, and Anthony Cole, a resident of Monroe County, sentenced in March, 1891, to three years in prison for obtaining a signature by false pretenses.

KAIL FLUEGER'S PIGEON COOP ROBBED

Thieves Were Offered Fifteen Cents a Pair for Stealing Carriers.

Kail Flueger had until Wednesday night fourteen imported carrier pigeons, valued at $30 a pair, in a coop in the yard at the rear of his house at 244 East Seventy-eighth Street. Now he has only twelve. Four were stolen Wednesday night, but he recovered two.

Knowing that his fine birds would tempt the young men of the neighborhood who do not live by honest toil, Mr. Flueger connected an alarm bell in his sleeping room with the door of the coop by means of electric wires. For the first time since this precaution was taken the wires were out of order on Wednesday, and Mr. Flueger intended to have them repaired yesterday. Perhaps other persons than Mr. Flueger knew that the wires were out of order. At any rate, thieves chose Wednesday night for an attack on the coop.

Mr. Flueger looked out of his window about 10 o'clock at night. There was a fog, but he could see shadows moving about. He watched carefully, and soon saw four dimly-outlined forms near his coop of carrier pigeons. When he heard the faint tones of one of his valuable pigeons, Mr. Flueger hesitated no longer. He dashed out among the shadows and caught one of the forms just as it was going over the wall.

Mr. Flueger, however, soon retreated, for the young man he had seized turned with a curse, and flashed a knife in the rays coming from Mr Flueger's kitchen window. Mr. Flueger's cries were heard by a policeman, who saw four young men sneaking out of an alley leading to the rear of Mr. Flueger's house.

The men scattered when they saw the policeman, but the latter got good views of them as they passed the street lamps. All escaped except one, Simon McNally, seventeen years old, of 507 East Seventy-fourth Street. He had a pigeon under his coat.

After locking up McNally in the East Sixty-ninth Street Police Station the policeman searched for the other burglars, and arrested Frank Schmittberger of 445 East Seventy-fourth Street, Thomas Clancy of 1,540 Third Avenue, and Alfred Schilling of 436 East Seventy-sixth Street, each about seventeen years old.

The four prisoners were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. Schilling was charged with being a receiver of stolen goods and the other three were charged with burglary. It was said that Schilling was to give 15 cents apiece for the birds, while the others were to steal them.

The young men secured only four pigeons, two of which were recovered. Schilling said he sold one and one got away. Police Justice Meade held the prisoners for further examination.

ARRESTED FOR HAVING CANCELED STAMPS

Wallace Norris, a Buyer on Commission, Held for the U. S. Grand Jury.

Wallace Norris, fifty-six years old, of 120 East Twenty-sixth Street, who buys goods on commission for persons out of the city, was arrested Wednesday at the Grand Central Station by United States Marshals on a charge of using canceled stamps. He was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields in $1,000 bail to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Inspectors Morris and Jacobs were notified last October that Norris had been for several months in the habit of mailing packages at the mail car of the Chicago limited express at 8 o'clock. The packages had on them stamps that were new and also those that had been canceled.

It was difficult to determine who dropped the packages in the car, as Norris hastened away as soon as they were delivered at the receiving box. He was arrested when delivering three packages. They were addressed to Mrs. Mary C. Clark, Massena, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; Mrs. R. A. Knowles, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and Mrs. M. L. Hoffnagle, 402 Broadway, Saratoga, N. Y.

There was one canceled stamp on each package besides new stamps.

Norris claimed that there were enough new stamps to pay the postage. The use of the canceled stamp, he declared, was a mistake.

In corroboration of his statement, Mrs. Mary L. W. Norris, the prisoner's wife, testified before Commissioner Shields that she stamped the packages for her husband, and that her eyesight was very poor. She might have inadvertently used canceled stamps.

Norris was formerly a dealer in bonnet frames, and failed in business. He took up the commission business two years ago. He said he had never been in trouble before. Charles R. Huntington, a merchant, testified to Norris's previous good character.

JOHN WOODWARD TO BE JUDGE

Mr. Platt Says He Is His Friend and Shall Be Put in the Supreme Court.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—A local paper says: "It is practically certain that John Woodward of Chautauqua will be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge Albert Haight to the Court of Appeals.

"A large number of lawyers in Erie and Chautauqua Counties have protested against the appointment of Mr. Woodward on the score of his youth and lack of legal experience, but Mr. Platt, speaking on the matter to a Buffalo representative of his interests, said that Mr. Woodward was his friend, that he has done a great deal for him, and that he would secure his appointment. Mr. Platt did not propose to heed the dictates of the Republican lawyers of Erie and Chautauqua Counties, who for years had delighted in opposing him."

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

As remarkable as anything else is the find at Delphi of a Corinthian helmet in perfect order, and as a literary fragment a paean, which, according to the character of the writing, was inscribed in the stone about 340 B. C. The names of the archons are legible.

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Mr. Homolle of the French Acedemy of Inscriptions furnishes additional facts as to the musical notation used by the Greeks as found by recent excavations at Delphi. The system of notation is not for the voice, but for an instrument. What instrument the notes served for is not known. It remains doubtful whether the Greeks had any harmonic accompaniments to their singers. The probability is that the lyre or the flute only followed the voice. Perhaps at times the instruments carried out the theme alone. M. Homolle writes that "the notes are difficult to read because of their great resemblance to one another."

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Object lessons in human retrogression, or of a return to primitive ways, are perceptible among the West Indian negroes. In order to shave, the negro of to-day takes a beer bottle and smashes it. He selects a fragment of glass with a sharp edge. He lathers his face with a ready-made soap, compounded of cocoanut oil and lye. Then Narsissuslike, he mirrors his face in some quiet pool, and, getting down on his knees, he shaves. Primitive man, for the fragment of glass, substituted an obsidian splinter. Mr. William Drysdale, describing this method of shaving, says that the glass razor is only good for one operation, but that it does its work fairly well.

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A writer in Notes and Queries says that sixty years ago the cottagers on the Standhope and Walsingham moors in England used querns for grinding their wheat. In war time, when wheat was £5 the quartern, the adulteration of flour was so great that it appears as if there was a return to querns in many parts of rural England. In early England some of the Abbots monopolized milling privileges and confiscated all the poor people's querns.

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Capt. John G. Bourke, in his "The Medicine Men of the Apache," treats at length "prehistoric foods used in covenants." The Apache, when entering into a solemn agreement, uses the "hoddentin." Examining the bags containing the hoddentin, there was found a quantity of yellow-colored flour or powder, resembling cornmeal. "It was the pollen of the tule," a cat-rail rush. It was used when an Indian was sick, some of the sacred powder being placed on his breast. No matter what the Apache did, it was his habit to throw a pinch of hoddentin in the direction of the sun. On rising, an Apache blows a pinch of hoddentin to the dawn. In catching rattlesnakes the hoddentin is used. The Pueblos use a sacred meal under similar circumstances. This aboriginal belief in the power of a magical meal was noticed by the Spaniards in 1583. The use of a magic powder, generally of a vegetable order, Capt. Bourke shows, was general among all primitive people, and serves to-day as a propitiatory offering in many parts of India.

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In Egyptian exploration work there are two methods employed, so far as the workmen are concerned. One is to pay the laborers so much per diem and have overseers, the overseers being under the charge of the explorer himself. Occasionally backsheesh (tips) are given, and something is left to the honesty of the laborers. The other method is to pay the men the market price for anything they can find. The latter way is good, but only in an isolated locality, because otherwise workmen buy small objects such as scarabs at a low price coming from other parts of Egypt and palm them off at a profit to their employers. Under all circumstances, Egyptian exploration requires great vigilance.

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What was "the denk" and when did he live? The denk was a dancing dwarf, and he was captured in some foray by an Egyptian officer, and it happened during the sixth dynasty. We are by no means sure as to the precise 1,000 years when this family of Pharaoh's reigned. Erman believes it was only 2500 B. C., while Mariette and Maspero put the dynasty back 1,000 years. Anyhow, the latest discovered records show that a dwarf dancer, having been taken as a prize, was forwarded to the King's son, the boy Pharoah. The royal lad was very much excited about his living plaything, and issued extraordinary instructions as to the expressage of the denk. The officer was told to be careful that the denk should not fall overboard; that he was to be inspected "ten times every night," and the young Pharoah concluded by saying that "he would rather have the denk than all the products of the mines of Punt." It is to be hoped that the dancing Tom Thumb arrived in prime order and that the little Pharoah was kind to him.

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In working over the ruins of the great temple of Deir El Bahari, the Egypt Exploration Fund undertook a laborious task. At present about two-thirds of the rubbish under which the temple was buried has been removed. The mound had been used by the Copts as a base for the convent. Remnants of the old Egyptian shrine had served the Copts for building purposes. One curious fact has been ascertained, and it is that the Coptic monks followed the old Egyptians in the preservation of their dead—embalming them. Mr. Griffith writes that "this strange mixture heathenism and Christianity is characteristic of Coptic art."

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A large hoard of Sicilian coins has been found at Villabate, near Palermo. All the coins, 250 in number, were tetradrachms, and were contained in an urn. The hoard must have been made about 450 B. C. On one coin there were the letters A P, "probably the earliest engraver's signature known." The coin engravers' art was wonderful at the beginning of the minting process, because the dies being soon destroyed, on account of indifferent mechanical processes, there had to be a constant renewal of engravers' work.

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The plasterer of to-day uses a flat steel tool, with a peculiar handle, and so makes wall or ceiling surfaces smooth. The tool is called a float. The Egyptians used the float, made out of stone or terra cotta. It figures in some recent illustrations in Mr. Flinders-Petrie's book. Our Indians in Tennessee and Alabama used the float to smooth down the clay of their reed huts. It was made, too, of baked clay, and bears the closest resemblance to the Egytian tool. In form it is like a flat-iron. The Indian was ingenious, because, in order to make his float hard at the bottom, he kneaded into the material pounded quartz. By attrition he obtained a smooth and durable surface.

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In Miss Simcox's "Primitive Civilizations" are to be found many valuable contributions to our knowledge of the marital relationship existing in early Egypt. There is a document given by Patma to his wife, Ta-untern, the drift of which is as follows: The husband agrees to give his wife a certain sum as a gift, and, in addition, something more for her toilet. "Thy pin or pocket money for one year is part of thy toilet money." He gives her the right to exact this money from him. He agrees that the eldest son (their eldest son) shall be heir to "all his property, present and future." If he should "despise her," and take another Mrs. Patma, he is to give her compensation. He pledges his property for the fulfillment of these agreements, and, more than that, says that if any son or daughter of his (probably of another mother) bothers her, he will pay Ta-untern a fine.

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Mediaeval Jerusalem, or the Holy City, as reconstructed by the Crusaders, we know a great deal about. Major Conder writes: "So complete is our informatian that no controversial questions have arisen in connection with mediaeval Jerusalem, and the majority of the buildings remain, indeed, almost unchanged in character at the present time." But, through two causes, excess of zeal and constant bickerings with the Greek clergy, the Crusaders played havoc with the traditional city. It was sufficient for the Greek Church to indicate one spot as sacred for the Crusaders to belittle it. The Crusaders were inventive, and insisted on the monopoly of discovery. Eight hundred years after them, the trouble to-day in Jerusalem is to do away with what are the false traditions of the tenth and eleventh centuries. The traditions of the Greek Church are now positive beliefs, and never will be changed.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, between 10 and 1, 23 West 73d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young Danish girl as chambermaid and waitress; no experience as waitress; not under $14. A. H., 211 East 10th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Or chambermaid alone; in a private family; with first-class city reference. Call, two days. J. B., 203 East 43d St., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. 7 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willingly helps with other work; best city reference. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid or will take chamberwork and waiting; has three years' best city reference. 123 West 60th St., Keenan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to boarding house; has good city reference. 459 3d Av.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By trustworthy Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chmabermaid alone; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St. Lewis.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant French girl; would also wait on small family; willing and obliging; best city references. L. P., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish woman as chambermaid and seamstress and do general housework. 508 West 28th St., care of Holbin.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, and wait on lady; first-class city reference. 117 East 59th St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat English girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small American family, Quaker family preferred. Mary A., 325 Bleecker St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference; city or country. 378 Lexington Av., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, or would help with other work; best city reference. L. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as chambermaid or laundress in private family. 909 6th Av., second flat.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with other work; best city reference. McCue, 145 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or do plain sewing; best city reference. 491 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; good city references. 453 West 52d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Danish girl; would also do waiting; best reference. 123 Charles St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and will assist with waiting or sewing; best reference. Advertiser, 241 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 207 West 67th St. Morley.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do housework; good references. 533 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German girl for up-stairs or general housework; reference, 1,215 3d Av., second floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 311 West 55th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 33 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By smart chambermaid and waitress for city or country; good reference. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting or children. 3 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMLERMAID and Waitress.—First-class; small family; best reference. K. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting or children. 3 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WITH CHILDREN.—By a young woman; references. L. K., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. M. Q., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a reliable private family as chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; first-class reference. 242 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—To wait on lady and do housework; reliable in every respect; French; with best references. E. S., 319 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, or waiting alone, in private family; good city references. 119 West 60th St., Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—City reference. 118 East 37th St.; call from 10 to 2.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent cook, first-class, and to assist with washing; references. 348 East 78th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; private family; understands her business; personal city reference. 404 East 72d St., Pollard's bell.

COOK.—By good plain cook, do coarse washing; city or country; best reference. R. C., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an honest colored woman to do cooking and coarse washing. M. W., 540 West 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, to go out by day; can serve dinners; best reference. G. Olsen, 315 East 70th St.

COOK.—By good cook and do plain washing in a small private family. 133 West 33d St., private stable.

COOK.—By first-class French Protestant cook; $40 a month; best of city reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young American woman as cook in a small private family; good city reference. M. McGrath, 332 East 39th St.

COOK.—By an experienced German as good plain cook and laundress in private family; city reference. 249 East 56th St., third floor, Imbach.

COOK.—First-class young cook; assist with washing; city references; private family. 940 6th Av., near 53d St., third bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all its branches; can furnish good city references from last employer. 352 East 77th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook; do coarse washing; good city reference from last place. L., Box 802 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; wages, $20. 449 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class German woman; French and German cooking for small family; $25. K. Q., 844 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Mrs. Fisher, 222 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer in small family; three years' reference. Janitor, 73 West 98th St.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—In private American family on a flat; best city reference. 530 West 58th St., one flight, back; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as cook, washer, and ironer; day or week. Mrs. Collins, 108 West 46th St., basement.

COOK.—By respectable middle-aged woman as good cook and assist with washing; highest city reference. 204 East 65th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in private family; two years' reference from last place. 207 West 67th St., care of Morley.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 210 East 63d St., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references from last employer. Call, Friday, at 206 West 67th St., one flight, front.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Jane, 2,345 8d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with excellent city reference; young Englishwoman; wages, $25 to $30. S. Butler, 254 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman in private family; understands her business; personal reference. 44 East 20th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By German girl as good cook and laundress; city or country. M. O., Box 185 Times.

COOK.—By good cook; excellent laundress; good city references. 860 8d Av., one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. K. S., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family; good reference. 781 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. M. A., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a tidy young German cook; is competent in her duties; makes all kinds clear soups, meats, game, fine desserts, pastries, creams; five and a half years' references; no objection to country. 186 East 34th St., near Lexington Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; both girls thoroughly competent; will do the work of small family; cook first-class baker; understands the care of milk and butter; city or country. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a good French cook in private family; very sober; economical; perfect bread baker; no objection to the country; no washing; first-class city references. 49 West 3d St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in private family; understands all kinds of dishes; good bread and biscuit maker; over three years' city reference from last place. 449 8th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game entrées, jellies, desserts, cream, &c., including marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $35; where kitchenmaid is kept; six years' best city reference from last employer. 110 East 41st St., care of J. Hyland.

COOK.—By an experienced respectable German as good cook in small family; fully understands her business; can take entire charge; best city reference; will go short distance from the city if required. L. K., 877 6th Av., fourth flat.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two competent young women to go together or separate in a private family; one as first-class cook; other as laundress; best city reference. M. S., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; good city references. M. H., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook in American family; understands all about soups, fish, entrées, roasts, game, desserts; first-class city references. 607 3d Av., Klappman.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference., 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By good family cook; soups and bread; do coarse washing if required; sober, willing, and obliging; good city reference. 242 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as thorough cook in German or American family; no objection to country; best city reference. 162 East 90th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook and do plain washing; in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. 234 West 31st St., two flights.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of dishes; over three years' city reference from last place. 449 8th Av., ring twice.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her kitchenmaid, whom she can recommend, as a plain cook. Call, on Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12, at 14 East 54th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; present employer can be seen; best city reference. C. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotchwoman as cook in a private family; three years' reference from last employer. A. T., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; best city references; lady can be seen. 158 West 28th St., Room 11.

SECOND COOK.—By Swedish girl, under a chef, as second cook; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, 33 Irving Place, for two days.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK, &c.—By a reliable Protestant woman for day's work; washing, cooking, or any kind of work; best city reference. 241 West 40th St., Atkinson's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class laundress to go out by the day. 708 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—French; all new Parisian styles; street and evening dresses; also remodeling; ladies any distance from New-York can have dresses made perfect without fitting, home or by day for cutting and fitting. Mme. Mainville, 169 West 23d St.; first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Latest designs; fancy waists and tailor gowns; also carriage, dinner, and evening wear handsomely made; out by day or at home; terms, $3 per day. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing; alterations; children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young woman; stylish in her work; neat, quick, expert trimmer and designer; terms reasonable; city or country; best reference. D. D., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—A refined American person, good dressmaker, will give her services in exchange for room and board; references. P. M., Box 182 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor gowns, coats, capes, riding habits, reception toilets, &c.; terms reasonable. 615 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out sewing; $1 per day; carfare paid. Hansen, 115 West 62d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, (refined American,) with many testimonials guaranteeing her superior qualifications and methods; morning engagement for English, piano, and German; instruction to young or advanced pupils; filled last engagement seven years in city family, to whom she refers. Visiting Governess, 159 East 47th St., Times Agency.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a position for her governess in a first-class family; thoroughly trustworthy, competent, and refined; speaks German and French fluently. Call, between 10 and 1, or address Mattheus, "Arch Brook," East River and 75th St.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, engaged mornings in prominent city family, gives piano lessons afternoons; a fine technique and thorough knowledge of music guaranteed. Unexceptionable Testimonials, 159 East 47th St., Times Agency.

GOVERNESS.—By refined young girl, thoroughly competent and experienced, to take care of and teach one or two children; willing to be useful; best personal city reference. 141 West 15th St.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—Understands entire charge of children; hairdressing; sewing; English, German, French; traveled in Europe; reference. M. A. M., 143 West 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German as visiting governess; would give part of her time for board in refined Christian family; references. A. W., Box 879 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By German nursery governess, speaking French, Italian and English, to grown children, or as maid to young lady. E., 105 West 29th St.

GOVERNESS.—By Roman Catholic Parisienne as visiting governess; diplomée. Mme. French, Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced French Protestant as nursery governess for growing children; best city reference. 233 West 33d St., care Mrs. Reyer.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American Protestant, Christian, middle-aged widow; practical housekeeper; an experienced dressmaker, seamstress, and nurse; best of reference. Mills, 353 West 44th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined American lady; experienced and capable housekeeper; in widower's family, where one servant is kept; or as matron in a home; references. Mrs. G. W. L., Box 184 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable Scotch Protestant, age between 30 and 35, as housekeeper for two in family; good city reference. 229 West 27th St., first floor, back.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, competent woman as housekeeper; best personal reference; no objection to country. M. E. S., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly-qualified housekeeper, with executive ability, in a first-class family; best reference given and required. M. T., Box 220 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Understands the management of servants, cooking, and marketing; city reference. Corner 109th St., Western Boulevard.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework or mind children; willing and obliging. M. Ryon, 313 East 61st St., care of Mrs. Ahearn.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat woman to do housework in small family; good cook. 864 West 53d St., rear house.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Englishwoman; age, 21; fully competent for plain cooking and washing. Ella, care of Wooley, 131 West 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework or chamberwork and waiting; best city references. N. G., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl for general housework or chamberwork; willing and obliging. Pickens, 333 East 43d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for housework in small family; references. 210 East 44th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman; good general housekeeper; good laundress; reference. 410 West 56th St., Finn, top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—To do work of small family in house or flat by respectable woman and daughter. 116 West 43d St., from 10 to 1.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes to place her kitchenmaid, whom she can recommend, as a plain cook. Call, Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12, at 14 East 54th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By middle-aged French-Swiss to travel, wait on ladies or children; good traveler and packer; good city references. Stevens, 220 East 86th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. P. L., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; understands traveling; good references. J. P., Box 305, Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl as lady's maid; good city references. 341 West 30th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl, just arrived from Paris, as lady's maid or to growing children; good dressmaker; best references. R. B., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; knows her duties well; fine sewer; good packer; would like to travel. Address, by letter only, 1 North Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young woman as lady's maid or nurse to growing children; good seamstress. Call at present employer's, 7 East 43d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St., care of Mrs. Keller.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good seamstress; reference. Competent, Box 110, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By reliable person as maid to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful; good references. 9 East 43d St.

MAID.—By German Protestant (27) as competent maid in fine private family; excellent seamstress; best city reference. C. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; understands her duties thoroughly; willing to do any kind of light housework. L. F. W., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By maid and seamstress; good dressmaker and waitress; wages no object; must have work at once; city or country. 1,575 3d Av.; ring Carpenter's bell.

MAID.—By a French maid to young ladies or growing children; seven years' first-class city references. M. G., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By English girl as maid and seamstress; five years' reference. From 1 to 5, 64 West 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; understands her business; long and best city references from last place. 106 East 88th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl in a private family as a first-class laundress, or can do any work; by day or week; reference. M. A., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; leaving on account of death in the family; best city reference. 4 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; two years' city reference. M. K., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family by day; best city reference. Seen, two days, 206 East 41st St., Leonard's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 155 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; best references; willing to go to the country. S. K., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By North German girl as laundress and chambermaid. 1,201 3d Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of city reference. Healy, 611 Amsterdam Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class private family laundress; work by the day or week. 318 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; can do up collars and shirts equal to new; best city reference. 219 East 22d St.; ring once.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day in private family; good city reference. 737 2d Av.; ring Nugent's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Swedish girl as first-class laundress; best reference. 426 3d Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 436 9th Av.; ring Lavan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; in a private family; best city reference. K. E., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In small family; city references. M. L., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; first-class; best city references. 221 East 80th St.

LAUNDRY or UP-STAIRS WORK.—By young Norwegian girl; laundry or up-stairs work; best city reference. Molly Olsen, 331 Columbia St., Brooklyn; no cards.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge of baby; assist with chamberwork; three years' reference; city or country. 218 West 50th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German; thoroughly experienced; speaks English and French; lately landed; best references. Anna, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as nurse; thoroughly understands children or infants; first-class city reference from late employer. M. H., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By trained nurse, permanent position for Winter; invalid lady or gentleman; willing to travel; $25 month. Miss Shriss, 464 West 51st St., first bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant or older children; good reference. 413 Lexington Av., 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. 159 East 52d St., top floor, front. Harnett.

NURSE.—By Protestant French girl; willing to assist with chamberwork; neat and obliging; best city references. L. H., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady desires a situation for German Protestant nurse or maid, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen, Thursday, between 10 and 12, at 51 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or young child under eight; willing to travel. Nurse, 180 West End Av., corner 70th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; good sewer; best city reference. Call, two days, at 129 Clinton Place.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; speaks good English. 922 9th Av., care of Mrs. Wurth.

NURSE.—To invalid lady; 11 years' best doctors' and patients' references; willing to be useful. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as nurse to infant; can take entire charge from birth. A. D., Box 410, 106 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By young German girl as nurse; city references. 1,540 2d Av., store.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; to work with and finish after dressmaker in private family; operates; also neat hand sewer; city reference. B., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would help with up-stairs work or attend invalid lady; city or country. 303 West 54th St., Spillane's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; can take a man's place; wines and carving; would take a parlormaid's place to assist butler; personal reference. A. F., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork, in small family; best city reference from present employer. Call, two days, 530 3d Av., store.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; three years' city reference. Call, two days, at 433 West 45th St., ground floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork in small family; best city reference from present employer. Call, two days, at 530 3d Av., store.

WAITRESS.—Private family; takes butler's place; go in country; two years in last place; lady seen; wages, $20; willing and reliable. W., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress in private family; best city reference. Call, on Friday, at 73 West 101st St.; ring Denneen's bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant woman as waitress and assist chambermaid; best city reference. 14 West 54th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—As first-class waitress or parlormaid; excellent city references. 144 East 43d St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress and chambermaid; good references. M. K., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork or laundry; best city reference. 216 East 90th St.; McManus's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as waitress or parlormaid; can take full charge of dining room; no cards. 76 West 50th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and parlormaid; city references. Can be seen, for two days, at 118 West 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; two years' city reference. A., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as waitress or chambermaid. 29 East 77th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a French woman for family washing at home; by week or month. 345 West 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEWOMAN of best social connections seeks position of trust and responsibility; would act as managing housekeeper, companion, or secretary; highest references furnished. Responsibility, Box 846 Times,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Less Active and Prices Generally Lower.

EUROPE AND THE WEST SELLING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Cotton Lower—Coffee Irregular—Provisions Depressed.

There was a very fair amount of business transacted and prices were a little firmer early in the day, but at the close there was rather an uncertain feeling in breadstuffs, based partly on rumors of further trouble among the millers in the Northwest, with rather free offerings of grain from that section and free selling for foreign account. The demand for flour for export has entirely subsided. Cotton was active and excited, but closed lower. Provisions feel the effects of the heavy receipts of hogs and close depressed.

WHEAT—Contracts advanced ¼c early, with cables firmer and better Western markets. The Argentine crop is expected to be about equal to last year. The official Russian crop estimate places the amount at 48,000,000 bushels less than last year. The Cincinnati Price Current says: "Calculations of yield and previous surplus indicate invisible wheat holdings of the entire country of 56,000,000 bushels less than last year, and, including visible supply, at 47,000,000 bushels below last year, feeding liberal, but less active." The above influences helped the market during the early trading, but prices broke ⅝@¾c through foreign selling and liberal offers on Northwest account, with late cables easier, and rumors regarding two additional flour mills near Superior, Wis., being in trouble. The close was steady at ⅛@⅜c decline, and a fairly active trade. Spot was moderately active with exports on account, with prices lower. Sales, 40,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅜c over December, free on board, store, and 16,000 bushels do at ¼c under December, in store.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 78⅝@78¾c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 91½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11c over December, free on board, afloat.... Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 58½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 67½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61¾c. ...Clearances hence, 186,552 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 196,363 bushels....Receipts, 223,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 247,959 bushels; in the interior, 699,991 bushels.

CORN—Contracts followed wheat and the West, and closed steady at ⅛@¼c decline, with a very dull trade. Spot was ¼c lower and in fair demand. Sales, 29,500 bushels, all to the trade, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ¾c over November, or 58¾c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 58½c, delivered; 2,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 52@52½c, elevator; 4,500 bushels steamer mixed at 54c, elevator; 5,000 bushels No. 3 at 53½c, delivered, and 2,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 50c, delivered....Receipts, 79,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 138,394 bushels; in the interior, 257,253 bushels....Clearances hence, 60,176 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 62,219 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, closing easy at ⅛c decline. Spot were in moderate demand at steady prices. ....Sales, 49,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½@37¾c, for 17,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 36¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@33½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾@34½c; track mixed, 33@34½c; track white, 37@41c for 17,000 bushels....Receipts, 75,600 bushels; exports, 25 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November			@	57½
December	1,575,000	57⅛	@58¾	57⅝
January	80,000	59	@59⅝	59
February			@	60
March	180,000	60⅞	@61 5-16	60⅞
May	2,315,000	62¼	@62 13-16	62⅝
July	20,000	63 5-16	@63¾	63⅜
Total	4,170,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November	15,000	58	@	58
December	45,000	54¾	@55	54¾
January	20,000	52⅜	@52¾	52⅜
May	300,000	52¼	@53⅛	52¾
Total	380,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December	50,000	33⅝	@33¾	33⅝
January			@	34⅜
February			@	35¼
May	100,000	36⅛	@36¼	36⅛
Total	150,000			

No. 2 white, December ... 25,000 37¾ @ ... 37¾

FLOUR—Demand was very slow and receivers willing to make concessions, but failed to bring out the buyers; rumors of additional trouble in the Northwest tended to restrict trading; sales, 12,200 bbls, including 6,125 bbls City Mills clear at $3.35; 4,300 bbls City Mills patents on private terms; 250 bbls fine at $2.10@$2.15; 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.60; 600 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.80, and 750 bbls Spring patents at $3.30@$3.75....Arrivals, 10,296 bbls and 14,673 sacks; exports, 8,457 bbls and 18,774 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 15,859 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	..@..
Fine	..@..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	..@..	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	2.10@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	..@..	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.15
Special brands	2.70@ 2.90	3.10@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.70@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	..@..	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	..@..	..@ 3.35
City No. 2	..@..	..@ 2.45
City supers	..@..	..@ 2.20
City fine	..@..	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

No grade	$1.80@$1.95	..@..
Fine	Nom'l.	..@..
Supers	Nom'l.	..@..
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.25@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.75
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.35
White wheat str'ts	..@..	..@..
Patents	3.30@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.60	3.75@ 3.90
Kansas patents	..@..	..@..
Kansas straights	..@..	..@..
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	..@..	..@..
City supers	..@..	..@..
City fine	..@..	..@..

RYE FLOUR—Held firmly; less active; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.05@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and firm. We quote: New flour at $2@$2.05 on spot, and $2 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 48@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.85; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.08@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.22; white, $1.25.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 51 @53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boat loads to arrive.

BARLEY—Quiet at 63@64c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62@63c asked.

MALT—Neglected. Quotations wholly nominal. We quote: New Western, sample lots, held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c.

FEED—Quiet and easy. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb, 72½@80c; middlings, 90c@$1; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 82½@85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Dull, but steady. We quote; Spot clover, $9@$9.50, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality, November contract; prime, $9.50 asked; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is no doubt that some parties would like to see the market lower, and this will account for the occasional remarks that the position is weak. Whatever its tendency, it is certain that on outside sales no debline is as yet shown. The receipts are too small here to bring out any pressure to sell, notwithstanding the light run of demand. The South maintains firmness. It keeps on quietly accumulating because the demand from the Western lard refineries are light, and do not indicate an early revival, with the business in compound lard slow. The exporters are also very indifferent over the situation. The declining lard market, with its depressed condition, on the large receipts of hogs, acts to restrain trading in oil. Outside prices are made on butter grade of oil, which is scarce and has a special demand. There is also a demand for prime crude at the compromise price of 26½ from recent bidding of 26c and asking 27c. Prime yellow may be regarded as at 31½c, and the butter grade at 32½c. Off grade yellow is not so well sustained as the upper qualities. Where it had been sold at 30c, it is now offered at 29½c, and it is doubtful if more than 29c could be made. Sales are 700 bbls prime at 29½c; 600 bbls yellow at 31@31½c for prime and 29@29½c for off grade. Crude, in bulk, is offered in some sections at the South at 21c; but there was a bid of 21c to Houston, Texas, while 22c was asked. LINSEED is steady, with fair demands; quoted at 56c. LARD OIL is easier, with sales of city, in lots, at 50c. COCOANUT OIL is firm, as, after the recent cleaning up of stocks; Ceylon at 5¼@5¾c, and Cochin at 6½@6¾c. RED OIL—Quoted at 4¾@5¼c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets have been subjected to the light fluctuations from about the same features that have worked against the position for several days. They start off stronger, but become upset by the large hog supplies, generally find weaker speculation in grain before the close of the day's trading, and leave off depressed, with a slight loss in prices. The trading has been chiefly in contracts at the West, and the export movements are moderate. Here there was a little business in lard from the refiners. There was a light export inquiry at slightly under the asking prices. The distributions in meats in this market are somewhat better, at easier prices, but at the West buyers insist upon lower prices than the cutters care to concede. Beef fats generally are quite strong as to prices, on moderate supplies at Eastern markets. The packing of hogs thus far this season is reported at 595,000 head, against 285,000 head this time last year.

LARD—Western steam opened firm at an advance of 5 points, but became weak, and closed 5 points lower than last night, as following the decline in grain and the heavy marketing of hogs, although the receipts are not up to expectations. There is a little figuring by experts at slightly under the asking price, and with refiners wanted a small supply, as against limited orders for refined lard, beyond which affairs were lifeless. A cash sale of 250 tcs at $7.40, closing at $7.35. City steam is held at 7c, but bidding is not prompt over 6⅞c. Sales of 75 tcs of refiners' factors—No sales. Refined closed at 7.35c, nominal; December closed at 7.30c, nominal; January closed at 7.30c, nominal. Refined is offered easier, and there is only a small demand; Continent at 7.65c; South America at 8.15c. Compound lard is quiet for export, and only moderate sales are on home trade account; quoted at 5¼@5¾c.

PORK—Chicago was up 20c per bbl early but closed 22½@27½c off from the best prices of the day. The early rise was from fewer hogs than had been looked for and the closing down from easier prices for grain. Here trading was light for export. Sales of 100 bbls mess.' Mess, new, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $13.25@$13.50; short clear, $14 @$17.

BEEF—Export trading is lifeless and home demands are moderate. Packed, $8@$10; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.75@$8; plate at $8.25@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are hard to sell, while prices are easy and unsettled. At West quoted at $16. and $17@$17.50 here.

CUT MEATS—City meats are in offer at easy prices on the late large supplies and easier prices for hogs, which have tended to more reserved buying. Sales are 750 pickled shoulders at 5¼c, and 15,000 lb pickled bellies, part at 6⅞c. City pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; do shoulders at 5½@5¾c; rib bellies, 7¼c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 7¼@8c; tierced pickled hams, 8¾@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are doing about ⅛c better with increased demand. The receipts at the West were 80,540 head, against 43,910 head same time last year. Chicago estimates its receipts for to-day as 35,000 head, and for yesterday at 42,000 head. Chicago opened firm to 5 points advance, and closed weak at $3.80@$3.87½. Cincinnati was @10 points up, to $4@$4.75. Kansas City firm at 5 points advance, to $4.20@$4.60. Omaha strong to 5 points up, to $4.10@$4.60. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is a firm market, with 4⅝ bid for city and 4 11-16 asked, on small offerings. The receipts are light. The Chicago market is well up to the prices prevailing here, therefore there are no receipts counted upon from that source, and the receipts of interior made are not more than needed for light demand, and no not satisfy current wants of consumers.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is scarce, and is not offered under 9⅝@9½c for city made. Oleostearine is quite firm, and to buy the price is substantially 7½c for city, with bidding quick at 7¼c. There is hardly more than 125,000 lb city on offer from this week's make, while Philadelphia and Baltimore have unimportant offerings, and Boston only light quantities. At Chicago there have been sales of 400,000 lb at 7¼c. There was an invoice of 100 tons French on offer, to be shipped, if wanted, but 7⅝c was asked for it, with the understanding that the buyers should pay the duty, which would leave the price above 7⅝c, even with the consideration of the drawback. At Rotterdam sale of best grades at 48 florins—a florin decline.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, with the early trading at a decline of 4@5 points, as Liverpool was disappointing, and the room offered freely. A prominent short in New-Orleans began to cover there and here, and forced prices up 4@5 points, but local longs supplied the demand, and the close was barely steady at 7@9 points decline. Spot was quiet and steady, with sales of 79 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 13-16c
Middling Gulf	6 1-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Prices. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing —Extremes.—		Sales.
November	5.44@5.46	...	...	...	...
December	5.48@5.49	5.55	5.49	5.50	9,700
January	5.55@5.56	5.65	5.55	5.56	38,800
February	5.61@5.62	5.70	5.61	5.62	5,400
March	5.67@5.68	5.76	5.67	5.67	101,600
April	5.73@5.74	5.82	5.73	5.73	8,900
May	5.78@5.79	5.87	5.78	5.78	54,700
June	5.83@5.85	5.93	5.83	5.84	12,800
July	5.89@5.91	6.00	5.90	5.90	4,300
August	5.95@5.97	6.04	5.95	5.95	4,300
September	..@..	...	...	...	...
October	..@..	6.05	6.05	6.05	200
Total					240,200

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Gal.	10276	21289	8943	13260	9740	..
N. Orl's.	20827	22491	33330	16966	12698	..
Mobile	1032	1822	1385	2100	1302	..
Sav.	5027	6331	5964	5640	5694	..
Chars.	2517	5187	3761	3799	3617	..
Wilm	1375	1500	1983	2372	1549	..
Norf'k.	3223	5088	7254	3268	3896	..
Bal.	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Y.	..	1213	2561	632	275	..
Boston	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phila	601	3086	337	131	168	..
W. P't.	2430	2802	4135	1571	2369	..
N. N'ws	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bru'w'k.	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. R'yal.	..	..	..	..	..	..
V'sco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47308	71409	69653	48869	41308	..
This day last w'k.	54530	80159	61060	55073	54145	57988
This day last year.	42217	66804	55343	39107	39478	39586

COFFEE.

CONTRACTS were very dull, with only a local scalping trade, and the close steady at 10 points decline to 15 points advance. Havre closed quiet at ½@¾f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged at ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull and about steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8, per Turquoise, at 14⅛c; 1,000 bags No. 9, per do, at 13¾c; 3,000 mats interior Padang at 24¼@25c, and 3,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 1,250 bags at 13.30c; January, 250 bags at 12.80c; March, 250 bags at 12.20c and 1,750 bags at 12.25c; May, 250 bags at 11.80c and 750 bags at 11.85c; September, 500 bags at 11.60c; total, 5,000 bags.

Between Call and Close.—November, 250 bags at 13.95c and 1,000 bags at 13.90c; December, 2,000 bags at 13.30c; January, 2,250 bags at 12.75c, 1,500 bags at 12.80c, and 250 bags at 12.75c; March, 2,000 bags at 12.20c; May, 500 bags at 11.85c and 500 bags at 11.80c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.55c; total, 11,250 bags. Exchange—180 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for December; 55 points paid to exchange 750 bags March for January. Total for day, 18,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	12.75@12.80	16.00@16.10
Feburary	12.30@12.40	15.80@15.85
March	12.20@12.25	15.65@15.70
April	11.90@12.00	15.50@15.55
May	11.80@11.85	15.35@15.40
June	11.70@11.80	....@....
July	11.60@11.70	....@....
August	11.55@11.65	....@....
September	11.50@11.60	....@....
October	11.40@11.50	....@....
November	13.85@13.90	16.65@16.75
December	13.25@13.30	16.20@16.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	166,689
Arrivals	..
	166,689
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	11,097
Total stock in New-York to-day	155,592
Total stock in Baltimore	19,590
Arrivals	..
	19,590
Deliveries yesterday	768—18,822
Total stock in New-Orleans	44,210
Arrivals	..
	44,210
Deliveries yesterday	800—43,410
Total stock in other ports	..
	62,232
Total stock in United States	217,824
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 21	128,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 21	7,500
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Nov. 21	144,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7	8,000
	257,500
Total	475,324
Same time 1893	475,484

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	No. 10.. .. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals.

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..67½ above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.50 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22¼	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	24¾@25	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18¼@20
Timor	21½@22¼	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucaramanga	18½@20¼
Bocono	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¼@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	15 @18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Colon	18½@22	Costa Rica	16 @19¼
Nicaragua	17½@18¼	San Salvador	17¼@18¾
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is very fair, and prices rule firm. Quotations for new goods:

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	B'bados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico**	26@35

RICE—Stocks are small outside of first hands, and compel frequent replenishing, with full prices asked.

Domestic—		Patna, in bond	2¾@ 3
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@ 4½
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in bond	1¾@ 2⅜
Good	4¾@5	Java	3½@ 3⅞
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@ 2½
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was without demand, with importers asking old prices, and the feeling steady. Refined are 1-16@⅛c lower and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@	....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@	....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@	....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅞	@5	1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5	1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5	1-16
Powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Coarse powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Extra fine granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Con. granulated	4	5-16@4½	
Cubes	4	5-16@4½	
XXXX powdered	4	11-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Diamond A	4	1-16@4¼	
Confectioners' A	3	15-16@4¼	
Columbia A	3⅞	@4	1-16
Windsor A	3⅞	@4	1-16
Ridgewood	3⅞	@4	1-16
Phoenix A	3⅞	@4	1-16
Empire A	3	13-16@4	
No. 6	3¾	@3	15-16
No. 7	3⅝	@3	13-16
No. 8	3½	@3	11-16
No. 9	3	7-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅜	@3	9-16
No. 11	3	5-16@3½	
No. 12	3¼	@3	7-16
No. 13 (net)	3	3-16@	....
No. 14 (net)	3	1-16@	....

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—There is a very fair trade to brewers, and a moderate export demand, with prices steady.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	9½@11½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	9½@..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9½@..
Bogota	20@24	8½@ 9¼
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	5½@ 6
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	5 @..
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cows	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	7 @..
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

HIDES—The demand is very slow, but prices remain steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@ 9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10	@12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@ 9
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½	@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22	@26
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

LEATHER—The general demand is moderate, but holders refuse to make concessions.

HEMLOCK.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	15 @17	..@..	16 @17
Middle, first selection	16½@17½	..@..	17 @18
Heavy, first selection	17 @18	..@..	19 @21
Light, seconds	14 @15	..@..	15¾@16
Middle, seconds	14½@16	..@..	16¼@17
Heavy, seconds	14 @16½	..@..	17 @18
Damaged, all weights	13 @14½	..@..	15 @16
Rejects			12@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	.. @22
Middle backs	24@25	Seconds	.. @20
Middle heavy	25@26	Bellies	8½@ 9
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10 @11
Seconds	26@29		

METAL—Tin steady at 14.10c; copper dull at 9.50c; lead steady at 3.15c; spelter steady at 3.35c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS.—The sentiment is that trading is unusually backward, even for a Fall season. There is not expected much briskness for a little while before the holidays, but the lull has come earlier than usual. It does not affect prices materially, although for prime medium $1.75 is more an asking price. California lima beans are at $2.75@$2.85. The current market prices here are $2.25@$2.27½ for best marrows, $1.75 for mediums, $1.75 for peas, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys, nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER.—Advices from the West are less favorable, and the demand still is of a moderate character. Fancy creamery, however, is so light in the receipts as to warrant a firm holding, and some few sales have exceeded quotations. Grades just under fancy receive fair attention, and bring full prices. June creamery is fairly active. Choice State dairy meets with a fair sale.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	25	@..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18	@24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23	@23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16	@18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13	@15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21	@22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16	@20
Dairy, firkins, extras	20	@21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16	@19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26	@..
Creamery, firsts	22½	@24½
Creamery, seconds	19	@21
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June extras	22	@..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18	@21
Imitation creamery, firsts	18	@20
Imitation creamery, seconds	13	@15
Dairy, firsts	14	@16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11	@13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	14½	@15
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12	@13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½	@14
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11	@12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13
Factory, seconds	11	@..
Factory, thirds	10	@10½

CHEESE—Full cream shows further strength, with buyers showing considerable interest in the moderate offerings. Fancy large colored is advanced 11¼@11¾c, white to 10½c, and small 11½@11¾c, with some holders disposed to exact a premium. Part skims are firm and moderately active.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy.	11¼	@11¾
State, f. c., large Fall make, white fcy.	10¾	@..
State full cream, large, choice		@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9½	@10
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@11¾
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9	@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	7½	@ 8
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5	@ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@7½
State, part skims, large size, fair to prime	4½	@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4

EGGS—Receipts are liberal, but contain only a small proportion of strictly choice fresh, and prices are sustained, with a fair movement, while less desirable stock is neglected. Held fresh are fairly active and steady for choice.

State of Pennsylvania	24½	@25½
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24	@..
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23	@23½
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	19	@21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch.	17	@..
Western, early packed, fair to good	15	@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs.	$3.25	@3.75
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50	@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz		@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	16	@16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are fairly active, but liberal offerings prevent any firm holding. Other vegetables in moderate supply, particularly Southern, and the inquiry fair for choice.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.50@
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.25@ 2.25
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.00@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	25@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	10@ 20
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, double-head bbl	75@ 1.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firmer on Covering of the Short Interest.

SUGAR CERTIFICATES AGAIN HEAVY

Improved Tone to the General Market on the Assured Success of the Government Loan—The Premium on Gold.

The large short interest in the stock market was responsible for the general strength which marked yesterday's speculation. At the opening there was liberal buying of the Grangers by the short interest, under cover of a somewhat vigorous attack on Northwestern. There was no trace of the demoralization which was noticeable on the previous day, as a result of the reduction of the Burlington dividend. Higher prices in London made the outstanding local short interest somewhat nervous. The bears were aggressive in Western Union and Chicago Gas, and, as the day advanced, there was good selling of Sugar. The announcement that the new Government loan would be largely oversubscribed imparted an improved tone to the market in the final hour, and the list closed fairly strong.

The probable action of the Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern on the dividend on the 27th inst. is a subject of general discussion. It is admitted that Wednesday's break in Burlington on the reduction of its dividend is not a safe criterion by which to judge of the possible course of Northwestern under similar circumstances. Burlington's break came through the throwing over of upward of 20,000 shares purchased on the false announcement that the usual dividend had been declared. The marketing of such a large line of stock in a brief space of time would break any stock, and in this instance the decline which naturally ensued caught stop orders, which helped the movement along. Even if the Directors should reduce the amount of distribution to 2½ per cent., and it is not considered probable that a greater cut will be made, the management is of such a high character and the stock is already on such a low level that further marked decline would hardly be reasonable. In the past, Northwestern has always been a purchase below par, and particularly when it has sold below New-York Central, as it is now doing. Business may be poor at present, but it is not going to remain so always.

The trading in Sugar continued on a large scale, and at declining prices. The fluctuations were the result of inside manipulation, but whether for the purpose of acquiring or selling stock opinions differed. The recent advance is believed by many to have been made for the purpose of selling on. The stock lost 2⅞ points and closed within ⅛ of its lowest price of the day. Chicago Gas, on a moderate volume of business, was inclined to heaviness, although its net loss was only fractional. Western Union was also pressed for sale. There was little done in the other industrials.

The Grangers were all fairly active and were firm on covering of short contracts. Rock Island and Burlington each closed ¾ and St. Paul ⅝ higher, while Northwestern lost ⅝. The general list was, as usual, quiet. The effort to magnify the importance of the payment of a slight premium on a lot of gold desired by certain intending subscribers to the Government bond issue fell flat, for every one knows that gold can be had without premium in exchange for notes at the Sub-Treasury. The premium paid on the transactions reported yesterday amounted to just $150, and the operation was regarded as a cheap advertisement.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was inactive though firmly held. Rates wore 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was meagre. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 1 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $95,987,110, and balances $5,692,987. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $288,516.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a loss in bullion of £539,891. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 63.00, became 64.67. The bank's minimum rate of account remains unchanged. The Bank of France gained 20,450,000f. in gold, and 1,650,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86½@4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—Par. Chicago—40c premium. St. Louis—Par bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63¾c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50¼c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28¾d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,343,088, and the exports for the same period $86,720,632. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,377,544.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	⅜
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	¾
Long Island Traction	¼
Louisville & Nashville	1½
National Lead	¾
New-Jersey Central	¾
Southern Railway pf	1¼

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	2⅞
American Sugar Refining pf	1¾
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	1¾
Lake Shore	1⅞
Pullman Car	5½
St. Paul & Omaha	1
St. Paul & Omaha pf	1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	122
Columbia	200
Commerce	180
Hudson River	150
Irving	135
Seaboard National	170
Southern National	167½
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140½	140½	140½	140½	140	145	52
Alton & Terre Haute	37¾	38	37¾	38	37½	38¼	200
American Cotton Oil	28	28	28	28	27½	28	100
American Cotton Oil pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	73	10
*American Sugar Refining	91¼	91¾	88¼	88¾	88⅝	88½	84,095
*American Sugar Refining pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93	93½	134
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	89½	89½	88	91	19
*American Tobacco	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98½	420
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	1,050
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1	1½	200
Baltimore & Ohio	67	67	67	67	67	68½	200
*Bay State Gas	25	25⅝	23	24	24	24⅝	1,800
Canada Southern	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	51	51¼	70
Central Pacific	15½	15½	15¼	15½	15½	16¼	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	420
Chicago Gas	74⅛	74⅛	72⅝	73⅛	73⅜	73½	12,700
Chicago & Alton	146½	146½	146½	146½	145	148	100
Chicago & Northwestern	98½	98⅝	97¾	97¾	97⅝	98	22,249
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¾	71¼	70⅜	71¼	71¼	71⅜	25,365
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37	37½	281
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	59	59⅝	58¾	59⅜	59⅜	59½	24,670
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120	119¼	119¼	119	120	41
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	60¾	61½	60⅝	61⅛	61	61¼	12,703
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17	17½	225
Consolidated Gas Co	123	123	123	123	122½	123¼	178
Delaware & Hudson	123½	124	123½	124	123⅜	124	783
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157	157½	156½	157	157⅛	157⅜	620
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	35¼	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝	1,005
General Electric	35⅞	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35	35⅝	725
Laclede Gas	22	22	22	22	22	22½	150
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	16⅜	16¾	30
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	70	72	10
Lake Shore	133½	133½	132⅝	132⅝	132¾	134	545
Long Island	87	87	87	87	84½	88½	20
*Long Island Traction	13½	14½	13½	14½	13¾	14½	1,690
Louisville & Nashville	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	54⅜	54½	900
Manhattan Consolidated	104	104⅝	103½	104	103⅞	104	2,710
Missouri Pacific	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼	28¼	28⅝	1,081
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅝	22¼	23	310
*National Lead Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41	41¾	100
*National Lead Co. pf	88½	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	88⅝	220
New-Jersey Central	92¾	93½	92¼	93¼	93	93½	1,670
New-York Central	98¾	98¾	98½	98⅝	98¼	99	400
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	31⅜	32	305
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	42	43	112
Norfolk & Western	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝	7½	300
Norfolk & Western pf	22	22	22	22	22¼		650
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	50
Northern Pacific	4	4⅜	4	4⅜	4½	4⅝	1,385
Northern Pacific pf	18	18	18	18	17¾	18¼	220
Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	8	10	10
Ontario & Western	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅜	16¼	350
Oregon Improvement	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾	14	50
Pacific Mail	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾	22½	22⅝	650
Pennsylvania Coal	300	300	300	300	275		50
Philadelphia & Reading	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	400
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	30	28¾	30	30	30¼	670
Pullman Palace Car Co	156¾	156¾	152	152	152	152½	2,580
St. Paul & Omaha	16	16	16	16	15¾	16¼	240
St. Paul & Omaha pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	33¼	33¾	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	107	107	107	110	110	113	100
Southern Pacific	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19⅜	110	42
*Southern Railway	11¼	11½	11	11½	11½	11⅝	340
*Southern Railway pf	35½	36⅞	35½	36⅜	36½	37	3,990
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15½	15	15	14⅜	15½	420
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	650
Union Pacific	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅜	13	610
United States Cordage	9½	9½	8½	9	8⅝	9½	6,897
United States Cordage pf	15½	15½	14¼	15½	15½	15⅝	2,968
United States Rubber	27½	28	27½	28	27½	29	300
Wabash	41	41	40½	41	40½	41	500
Wabash pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¼	6½	30
Western Union Telegraph	87½	88	87	87½	87⅛	87⅝	8,296
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12½	12	12½	11⅞	12¾	200
Wisconsin Central	4	4	4	4	3⅝	4½	100
Total sales							237,443

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil 8s		Chi, G L & C Co 1st	
1,000	114	1,000	92⅞
Akron & C Junc 1st		2,000	93
2,000	103	Chi & Nor Pac 1st,	
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s		Trust Receipts	
23,000	66½	2,000	41½
10,000	66⅜	Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	41
30,000	66	Chi & N W Coupon	
5,000	66¼	Gold 7s	
7,000	66⅜	1,000	124¼
55,000	66	S F Deb 5s, 1933	
5,000	66¼	3,000	110
8,000	66	25-Year Deb 5s	
10,000	65⅞	1,000	105
11,000	65¾	Chi & N W S F 5s	
20,000	65½	Registered	
5,000s20F	65⅞	10,000	109⅜
4,000c	65⅞	Chi, R I & Pac 6s	
15,000s20F	65½	3,000	130½
5,000c	65½	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	
38,000	65¾	7,000	103⅞
5,000	65⅞	Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	
5,000	65⅞	3,000	94½
10,000	65⅞	Col Coal & Iron 6s	
20,000	65¾	5,000	100
5,000	65½	Col, H V & Tol 5s	
5,000	65⅝	6,000	91½
30,000	65¾	Den & Rio G Impr 5s	
4,000	65⅞	3,000	80
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d		Han & St Jo Cons	
3-4s, Class A		5,000	120
20,000	19½	2,000	120½
5,000	19⅝	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	
15,000	19½	5,000	63
20,000	19¼	Int & Gt N 2d Mtg	
18,000	19	1,000	71¼
50,000	19¼	1,000	71
1,000s3	19⅛	Kanawha & Mich 4s	
2,000	19¼	13,000	77
2,000	19½	Kan Pac 6s, Den Div	
At & Pac Gtd 4s		Assented	
5,000	41¾	1,000	106¼
Austin & N W 1st		Laclede G L Co of St	
6,000	88⅞	L 1st 5s	
B & O 5s, 1885-1925		1,000	90
1,000	112½	L E & West 1st 5s	
B'way & 7th Av 1st		4,000	114
Cons 5s		L S & M S 1st Coup	
10,000	113	20,000	119
Brooklyn Elev 1st		L S & M S 2d Coup	
1,000	80	10,000	122
5,000	80½	L S & M S 2d Reg	
5,000	81	10,000	103
2,000	81½	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	
2,000	81	9,000	103
9,000	80⅝	L & N Gen Mtg 6s	
5,000	81	20,000s20F	119
3,000	81	Lo, N A & Chi G M	
Brooklyn Elev 2d		2,000	67
22,000	50	Lo, N A & Chi Cons	
Canada South 1st Gtd		1,000	98
6,000	111⅝	Met Elevated 2d	
Canada South 2d		10,000	107⅜
1,000	105½	Mil, L S & W 1st	
Registered		1,000	130¾
1,000	102	5,000	131
C & O Gen 4½s		Mil & St P 1st, South	
3,000	76	Minn Div	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s		1,000	118
3,000b3	123¾	Minn & St L 1st, Pac	
2,000	123½	Extension	
Chi, B & Q Cons 5s		15,000s20F	116
500	103	Mo, K & T 2d	
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s		20,000	46⅞
1,000	100	1,000	46¼
Chi & Ind Coal 1st		5,000b3	46½
4,000	98½	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
Total sales		10,000	76
		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
		6,000	82⅜
		3,000	82⅞
		5,000s30F	82⅞
		10,000	83
		Mo, Kan & East 1st	
		13,000	83½
		Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
		3,000	65½
		Mob & Ohio, New	
		3,000	118½
		Nash, C & St L Con	
		1,000	99¾
		N Y Cen Deb 4s	
		3,000	104½
		N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
		25,000	101½
		N Y Elevated 1st	
		6,000	110½
		N Y & N J Tel 5s	
		5,000	101¼
		N Y, O & W Ref 4s	
		4,000	87⅜
		Nor Pac 2d Coup	
		15,000	88½
		Nor Pac Col Tst Nts	
		15,000	78¼
		Ohio Southern 1st	
		1,000	98
		Or Imp Co Con 5s	
		2,000	54
		2,000	53¾
		5,000	53½
		Oreg Short Line 6s	
		1,000	87½
		Trust Co Certs	
		6,000	87
		10,000	87½
		Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
		5,000	101½
		Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	
		10,000	110½
		5,000	110¾
		People's G & C Chi	
		1st Cons 6s	
		1,000	90½
		Peo & Eeastern 1st	
		1,000	83
		P & R 1st Pf Inc	
		5,000	29½
		P & R 3d Pf Inc	
		5,000	12½
		P & R Gen 4s	
		17,000	76¼
		R & D Deb 5s, Stpd	
		1,000	93
		Rio Grande West 1st	
		4,000	69½
		15,000	69¾
		4,000	70
		R, W & Og Cons	
		2,000	117
		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
		1,000	93
		So Pac of N M 1st	
		10,000	102¾
		South Rail 1st 5s	
		5,000	87
		1,000	86¾
		6,000b3	86⅝
		1,000	86⅜
		2,000	86⅜
		16,000	86⅞
		1,000	86¾
		St L & Iron Mt 2d	
		2,000	105⅛
		St L & S F G M 6s	
		5,000	99½
		St L, K & N Real Es	
		& R 7s	
		4,000	104½
		St L & S F Con 4s	
		10,000	44¼
		10,000s20F	44¼
		St L S W 2d Inc	
		5,000	18½
		St P M & M 2d	
		2,000	118¾
		Tex & N O Cons 5s	
		10,000	92½
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
		4,000	89⅝
		13,000	89½
		1,000	89⅞
		4,000	89⅝
		Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
		10,000	25⅞
		4,000	26
		Third Av 1st 5s	
		3,000	119¾
		5,000	119½
		10,000	119¾
		Tol, A A & Cad 6s	
		1,000	71
		Tol, Peo & West 4s	
		10,000	24½
		Tol, St L & K C 1st	
		Trust Receipts	
		5,000	61½
		Union Elevated 1st	
		5,000	80
		6,000	79½
		5,000	80
		7,000	80½
		5,000	80
		4,000	80¼
		2,000	80⅜
		6,000	80½
		Union Pac 1st, 1896	
		2,000	106¼
		Union Pac 6s, 1897	
		2,000	106⅞
		Union Pac 1st, 1898	
		7,000	108¼
		8,000	108½
		1,000	108
		12,000	108½
		Union Pac Ext S F 5s	
		1,000	98½
		U S Cordage Co 1st	
		1,000	69
		1,000	68¾
		1,000	69
		1,000	68½
		4,000	69
		2,000	69¼
		U S Leather Co 6s	
		8,000	100½
		Virginia Mid G M	
		1,000	95⅛
		Wabash 1st 5s	
		6,000	103⅜
		1,000	104
		2,000	104¼
		Wabash 2d Mtg 5s	
		2,000	60
		6,000	69½
		1,000	69
		West Shore Gtd 4s	
		5,000	106
		West N Y & Penn 2d	
		Trust Receipts	
		3,000	24⅜
		West Un Col Trust 5s	
		5,000	108
		Total sales	$1,320,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	165	175	Mexican National certificates	...	2
American Coal	89	...	Michigan Central	99	100
American Express	114	116	Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	27½	28½
American Tobacco pf	108	110	Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	44	45½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7½	9	Minnesota Iron	50	55
Burlington & South. Illinois pf.	120¾	...	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	14
Boston A. L. pf	100¼	...	Mobile & Ohio	18	19¾
Brunswick Company	2	3½	Nash, Chat. & St. L	66	70
Buffalo, R. & P		20	National Linseed Oil	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf		60	National Starch	6½	9½
Burlington, C. R. & Northern	46	...	National Starch 1st pf	40	50
Canadian Pacific	58¾	59½	National Starch 2d pf	25	35
Cedar Falls & M	4½	5½	New Central Coal	7	9
Central & South American Tel	105	110	New-York & New-Haven	193	196
Chicago & Alton pf	165	...	New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	13½	14¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53	New-York, C. & St. Louis 1st pf.	...	69
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	...	93	New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	...	30½
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142½	143½	New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf.	27	31
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	...	New-York, Susquehanna & West.	14½	15
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8	10	Norfolk Southern	64	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24¾	25½	Northwestern Telegraph	104½	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	73	...	Ohio Southern	16½	18
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5½	6¼	Oregon Rail. & Navigation	20	23
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	60	65	Oregon Short Line & U. N	6	9½
Commercial Cable	141	143	Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½	Peoria, D. & E	1½	3¾
Denver & Rio Grande	11⅜	12	Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L	15	17
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5½	7	Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf	44	46
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	30	...	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi	158	160
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½	Procter & Gamble	150	...
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	11½	Procter & Gamble pf	140	...
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	...	100½	Quicksilver	1½	4
Erie Tel. & Tel	...	52¾	Quicksilver pf	...	15
Evansville & T. H	52½	45	Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	...
Flint & Père Marquette	35	14	R., W. & O	115½	117
Flint & Père Marquette pf	8	45	St. Louis Southern	96	...
Great Northern pf	101	103	St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	5½
Green Bay & Winona t. r	3½	4	St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	10
Homestake	17	17½	St. Paul & Duluth	22	28
Illinois Central	80½	91	St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
Iowa Central	8	10	Silver bullion certificates	63⅛	...
Iowa Central pf	25	26½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	8½	10
Kanawha & Michigan	...	5	Toledo & Ohio Central	46	52
Keokuk & Des Moines	13	16	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	74	80
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	80	82½	Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Mich	4½	4¾
Laclede Gas pf	14	24	Union Pacific, D. & G	4½	5
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi	...	8	United States Express	43	48
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi. pf	21	...	United States Leather	8½	9½
Louis., St. L. & Texas	1⅜	...	*United States Leather pf	59	60
Mahoning Coal R	101	...	United States Rubber pf	94	96
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	...	Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Manhattan Beach	2	6	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40½	43½
Maryland Coal pf	45	60			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	91¾	91⅝	88¼	88⅝	45,940
At., T. & S. F.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	150
Chicago Gas	74¼	74⅛	72⅝	73⅝	7,420
C., R. I. & P.	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69¼	2,210
Chi., B. & Q.	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71¼	10,080
C., M. & St. P.	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59⅜	10,880
Chi. & N. W.	98⅛	98⅝	97½	97⅝	3,430
Cent. of N. J.	92⅜	93¼	92¼	93	230
Dist. & C. F.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	150
Gen. Electric	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅛	60
Laclede Gas	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	300
Lackawanna	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	200
Lake Shore	133¼	133¼	132¾	132¾	200
Total sales					88,180

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
L. & N.	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54⅛	500
Manhattan	104⅜	104⅜	103⅝	103⅝	370
Mo. Pacific	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	40
N. Y. & N. E.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	350
N. Y. Cent.	98½	98⅞	98½	98¾	20
N. Y. O. & W.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	20
Pac. Mail	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	40
Phil. & Read.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
R. & W. Pf.	16	16	16	16	40
U. S. Cordage	9¼	9½	8⅝	9¼	1,700
West. Union	87⅞	88	87⅞	87⅞	3,840

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Int. & G. N. 2d	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	$3,000
M., K. & T. 4s	82	82	82	82	4,000
Peo. & E. 1st	75	75	75	75	4,000
Rock Is. 5s c	104	104	104	104	3,000
Total sales					$10,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tex. Pac. 2d	26	26	26	26	$10,000
Union El. 1st	80½	80½	80½	80½	2,000
Wabash 1st	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	4,000
Total sales					$30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. C. & Va.	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.75	170
Chollar	.71	.71	.71	.71	200
Lacrosse	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Total sales					570

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	54½	54½	53½	53⅝	156,000
May option	59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅞	386,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	45	49
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	...
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	...
†Atlantic Trust	...	215
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y	5	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18	23
Beckton Construction	55	...
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	93½	...
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114½	117½
‡Broadway and Seventh Avenue	186	...
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	108	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	168½	170
Brooklyn Elevated	7½	10
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	63	67
Brooklyn Gas Company	115	...
Brooklyn Traction	15	16
Brooklyn Traction pf	67	70
Boston & N. Y. Air Brake pf	102½	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67
Celluloid Company stock	69½	70
Central & South Am. Telegraph	106½	...
Cent. & So. Am. Tel. scrip	102½	...
Central Cross-Town	167½	...
Central Park, North & East River	162	...
Central N. J. Land & Imp	52	...
*Central Trust Company	1000	1050
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	65
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	3
Chi., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	50½	53½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	...
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Chas. C. Edey & Sons,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
56 Broadway.
Dealers in East River Ferry Securities

Financial.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Long Island City Revenue Bonds and General Improvement Bonds.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of any part of the following Long Island City bonds will be received at my office until Nov. 27, 1894, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened.

First—$10,000 of 4½ per cent. revenue bonds, issued under Chapter 506 of the Laws of 1884, and the acts amending the same, payable April 1, 1904.

Second—4½ per cent. General Improvement Bonds, issued under Chapter 644 of the Laws of 1893, as follows, namely: $69,000, payable April 1, 1899; $34,000, payable May 1, 1899; $145,500, payable September 1, 1899; $44,000, payable September 1, 1905; $31,500, payable September 1, 1906; $35,500, payable September 1, 1909; $22,000, payable September 1, 1914.

The bonds are all of the denomination of $500 and have half-yearly interest coupons attached. Proposals will state the kind and amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, exclusive of accrued interest. No conditional proposals or proposals by telegraph or telephone will be entertained.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed in the interest of the city.

The purchaser of the said General Improvement Bonds may pay for the same in installments of say $50,000 per month, as the money may be required to pay for the improvements. These bonds are being issued to pay the expenses for constructing sewers, paving streets, &c., &c., and the property benefited will be assessed for the same. The bonds are, therefore, practically assessment bonds.

Long Island City, November 14, 1894.
FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN,
City Treasurer and Receiver.

TO

CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA RAILROAD

BONDHOLDERS.

YOUR COMMITTEE ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. A PROPOSITION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA RAILROAD LITIGATION, FULL DETAILS OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK CITY.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
SIMON BORG,
CHARLES WEHRHANE, } Committee.
Nov. 22, 1894.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-first ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on Oct. 30, 1894.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 131, 208, 452, 549, 785, 798, 1050, 1280.
" 500—Nos. 255, 333, 472.
" 100—Nos. 27, 30, 75, 80, 90.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—Nos. 5, 175.
SERIES B.—No. 93.
SERIES C.—Nos. 205, 321, 520, 743, 998.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after Jan. 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on Dec. 31, 1894.

MEXICO, 30th October, 1894.
The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

Brooklyn City R.R. Gu'td 10% Stock

(SELLING ABOUT 6 PER CENT. BASIS.)
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
G. W. DOUGHERTY & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 Nassau St., New-York.
Telephone "2254 Cortlandt."

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.**
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.**

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said trust companies, and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E K WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.
LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

Dividends.

Office of the
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3d Av., 65th and 66th Sts.
New-York, Nov. 12, 1894.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that a semi-annual dividend of four dollars per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1894, to stockholders of record on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Friday, Nov. 30, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to prepare for the payment of the dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED LAZARUS, Secretary.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1894.

The coupons due Dec. 1, 1894, on the bonds of the CAHABA COAL MINING COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

Nov. 17, 1894. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1894.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. John Jacob Astor was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Geo. Montague. By order of the board.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., for account of whom it may concern:

6,000 shares General Fixture Co., $100 each.

A KENEY PARK FOR HARTFORD

Public and Private Bequests in the Will of Henry Keney.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—The will of Henry Keney was filed for probate this afternoon. It leaves at the discretion of the executors the residue of the estate, estimated at about $800,000, for the purchase of the park in the north part of the city, to be known as Keney Park. This is the anticipated balance of the estate after deducting $424,250 in specific legacies.

The specific legacies include: Trinity College, $25,000; Hartford Hospital, $50,000; Hartford Orphan Asylum, $50,000; Old People's Home, $50,000; Park Church, $30,000; Hartford Charitable Society, $2,000; Union for Home Work, $10,000; City Mission Society, $10,000; Good Will Club, $10,000; Wadsworth Athenaeum, $25,000.

The personal bequests include $50,000 to Mr. Keney's business partner, Ebenezer Roberts; $10,000 to Robert Keney Skinner, $5,000 to Aaron Keney Pomroy of New-York; $5,000 to Henry Belden of San Francisco; $15,000 to Mrs. Skinner, the wife of Col. W. C. Skinner of this city; $2,500 each to the Rev. Francis Goodwin and J. Hurlburt White of this city, and legacies of from $500 to $2,500 to personal friends and servants.

The executors, Ebenezer Roberts, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, J. Hurlburt White, and Henry H. Goodwin, are directed to use as much of the residue as required for the park, and to divide the balance equally between the public institutions named in the will.

The Lithograph War in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The crusade against immodest lithographs was begun yesterday. Five saloon keepers were arrested for displaying such lithographs. Each of them demanded a speedy trial in police court, and Mark Lamb was gratified. Judge Riley fined him $50 and costs. The others then asked for a postponement, which was granted. The law is very broad in Ohio, and admits of the prosecution of every person connected with them, from the designer to the owner of the property on which they are exhibited. Arrests of business and theatrical men are promised within a few days.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Lindley Z. Murray Company, to deal in furniture, carpets, and bedding in Brooklyn; capital, $40,000; Directors—M. H. Murray of Brooklyn, Hugh J. Drury of New-York City, and Curtis T. Murray of Chatham, N. J.

The Moore Electrical Company, to manufacture electric lamp vibrator regulators and other electrical contrivances in New-York City; capital, $50,000; Directors—Joseph Livingston, Leopold Wallach, Daniel McFarlan Moore of New-York City, and Edward J. Wessels of East Orange, N. J.

The American Fur Company of New-York City, to conduct a business of manufacturing, purchasing, and dealing in fur garments and furs; capital, $100,000; Directors—William B. Niven, Nathaniel Doyle, Selmar M. Jacoby, and James M. Paul of New-York City, and Raymond W. Kenney of New-Rochelle.

The Springville Natural Gas Company, to manufacture, produce, and supply natural gas in the towns of Collins and Concord, including the village of Springville, in Erie County; capital, $20,000; Directors—H. D. Smith, M. N. Brooks, H. G. Leland, and Frank D. Smith of Springville, and others.

SAID JUNG WING WAS A LEPER

Chinese Conspiracy Against a Paterson Laundryman—An Alleged Attempt to Ruin His Business.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The health authorities here were informed this morning that Jung Wing, a Chinaman keeping a laundry on Hamburg Avenue, was afflicted with leprosy. Jim Foy, who acts as interpreter for his countrymen in this city, said that Wing certainly was a leper. He also said that Wing inherited the disease, and that his father died from its effect in Pekin.

Dr. John R. Leal investigated and disclosed a diabolical plot to ruin the laundryman's business. Two rival syndicates, owned by wealthy New-York Chinamen, control the laundries here. Jung Wing, two months ago, was placed in charge of the laundry where he now is, and drew trade from his rivals.

An old Chinaman came here from New-York some days ago, and, approaching Patrolmen Gall and Dermond, tried to bribe them to spread a report that Wing was a leper. They led him on and made an appointment, intending to entrap and punish him, but the wily rascal did not put in an appearance.

The conspirators asserted that Jung Wing had fled when Dr. Leal failed to find him this morning, but the victim submitted to an examination this afternoon and was found without taint.

Jung Wing says he will sue his traducers for heavy damages. The leprosy story spread like wildfire, those whose clothes had been sent to the laundry being specially alarmed.

POLICEMEN REFUSE TO WRITE

WRANGLES OF COUNSEL IN THE HEADQUARTERS TRIALS.

Same Handwriting Frequent on Civil Service Papers Since 1891, Secretary Phillips Says.

Wrangles between counsel enlivened the proceedings before the Police Commissioners yesterday, during the taking of testimony in the trial of the policemen who, it is charged, obtained their appointments by fraud, in having been personated by "dummies" in the civil service examination.

William F. Howe became very angry at the questions asked by Assistant District Attorney Wellman, who appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Wellman, whose temperament is exactly opposite to that of Mr. Howe, remained exasperatingly cool.

The cases investigated yesterday were those of Roundsman Joseph Devlin and Patrolmen John Dowling, Richard Burk, and John R. Krushinsky. The accused men were each represented by counsel, and, under the advice of the lawyers, they refused to answer all questions.

Patrolman Burk was the first one called up yesterday, and W. F. Howe appeared as his counsel. Assistant District Attorney Wellman said he desired to give the policeman an opportunity to disprove the charge against him by asking him to write from dictation a paragraph from the civil service examination papers, so that the handwritings could be compared. "If the officer refuses to write at my dictation," said Mr. Wellman, "I will ask the board to regard his refusal as an admission of the charge against him."

Lawyer Howe objected to this offer of the prosecuting attorney, which, he said, was merely a trap to catch the defendant. He insisted that there were no charges or accusations against the policemen, and advised his client to refuse to write or to answer any question. Burk acted on this advice.

Witnesses were called to show that Burk was appointed to the police force June 10, 1891. Mr. Howe objected to this testimony on the ground that the Commissioners, in the proceedings which they had instituted in these cases, had no right to administer oaths or to examine witnesses. His objections were overruled.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Board could not identify Burk as the man who had appeared before the Civil Service examiners. Mr. Wellman asked Mr. Phillips:

"Is it not a fact that you had noticed, up to 1891, that the same handwriting constantly appeared on the examination papers? You have seen the same handwriting as appears in Burk's papers in many others, have you not?"

This question aroused Mr. Howe's ire. "Trash!" he shouted. "Such a question is absurd. This is the most absurd proposition I have heard come from a lawyer's lips. Let it go forth to the public that Mr. Wellman, a prosecuting officer of this county, asks such a question. He would not dare do it in the Supreme Court."

Mr. Wellman replied that the question was a proper one.

"I am sorry," said he, "that this has stirred you up so, Mr. Howe."

"You should not talk about stirring up anybody," retorted Howe. "It would be well for you, Mr. Wellman, to act like a lawyer."

"I always do," said Mr. Wellman, "and therefore I press the question."

The objection was overruled, and Mr. Phillips said that in looking over the examination papers up to 1891 he became convinced that one man had been personating a number of applicants. After D. N. Carvalho, the expert in chirography, had testified that the handwriting in the mental examination of Burk was different from that in his original application and statement the case was closed, as the defense offered no testimony.

In the case of Roundsman Devlin the obection of want of jurisdiction on the part of the Commissioners to proceed was argued by Frederick B. House and was overruled, and testimony was given similar to that in the preceding case. It was agreed by counsel for Patrolmen John Dowling and John R. Krushinsky that the testimony of Secretary Phillips and Expert Carvalho should be admitted as though given in each case separately.

The proceedings were then adjourned until Nov. 30, when the cases of Patrolmen Solomon Cohen, Herman F. Ludwig, and John Flatley will be taken up.

A Large Attachment Vacated.

An attachment against the American Credit Indemnity Company for $23,251, which was obtained by James Talcott, dry goods commission merchant, on Oct. 4, has been vacated by order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, on motion of attorneys for the company.

Soon after the attachment was granted the attorneys for the company moved to have the attachment vacated, but the motion was denied, and an appeal was taken to the General Term, which has reversed the order denying the motion, with $10 costs and disbursements, and granted the motion to vacate and set aside the attachment, with $10 costs.

The New Feast.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The new feast which has been established by Pope Leo XIII. to commemorate the apparition of the miraculous medal to Sister Catherine Tabouri, a sister of charity, which occurred at the mother house of the order in Paris, Nov. 27, 1830, will be celebrated for the first time this year. The celebration in Baltimore will be begun with a three days' devotion at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, commencing with a high mass on Sunday morning next.

STRICKEN WITH DIPHTHERIA

Six Children Dead and the Mother Dying in One Family in New-Lebanon—Cases in Many Cities.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The household of Thomas Griffin, at New-Lebanon, Columbia County has been stricken with malignant diphtheria, and in five days six of the eight children in the family have died. The remaining two are ill, and Mrs. Griffin and a hired man are very low. Mr. Griffin is the only one in the whole household who has escaped.

The town Board of Health has the house and people in it under strict quarantine. Two men are stationed in a barn at the roadside, and effectually cut off all communication with the outside world. The stricken people are being cared for by two trained nurses from the House of Mercy, in Pittsfield, Mass. One day last week the first death occurred in the family, and the child was hastily buried. The next day two girls, aged four and eight, died, and early in the night an infant succumbed to the disease. A triple funeral by lamplight followed. On the fifth day a ten-year-old son died and a few hours later an eighteen months old daughter passed away. The two children remaining are recovering, but it is feared the mother will die.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Considerable alarm is felt over the rapid spread of diphtheria throughout the city, and the health authorities are taking active measures to suppress the disease. So far this month, 137 cases and 37 deaths have been reported.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 22.—Diphtheria has become epidemic here and the accommodation for patients at the hospital is overtaxed. The old fever house will have to be reopened. A supply of antitoxine is also to be sent for.

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—There is no decline in the number of diphtheria and scarlet fever cases in this city and the contagious wards of the general hospital are still full of patients.

TEACHERS THE GREATEST NEED

KINGS COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN CONVENTION.

Men Wanted to Take Charge of Classes, Says Secretary Morris—Many Interesting Addresses.

The Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was crowded yesterday with men, women, and young people who are actively engaged in Sunday school work. They were in attendance at the seventeenth convention of the Sunday schools of Kings County. There were three sessions, and each was very interesting.

The morning session was devoted exclusively to business. Edgar Bergen called the convention to order, and the Rev. John E. Fray of the Duryea Presbyterian Church read from the Scriptures. Theodore M. Banter, the Superintendent of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Sunday school, welcomed the members of the organization in a short but pleasant address.

Silas M. Giddings, President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, read a memorial on the death of Edwin P. Ide, who was one of the most prominent men in Sunday school work in the State.

The Nominating Committee then made its report, and the following officers were elected: President—The Rev. W. F. Slicck, pastor of the Congregational church at Coney Island; Vice Presidents—B. G. Conkling, G. I. Totten, E. E. Robertson, A. N. Stowe, and William H. Brown; Secretaries—John R. Morris and George R. Valentine; Committee on Resolutions—George Scott, I. N. Stearns, and Elias Hendrickson.

John R. Morris, the County Secretary, who has held that office for a quarter of a century, then read his annual report, which was as follows:

As Brooklyn has now become one great city by annexing the county towns, there should be branch associations organized after the manner of our Young Men's Christian Associations. The annual report of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union and Eastern District Associations shows a good work. A greater interest is being manifested in the home department, and many schools are taking hold of that part of the work. The Executive Committee is anticipating doing more in that line. If we can reach the family and show them how this work is done, we would find good results. The expositions of the international Sunday school lessons, established by the Brooklyn Union for advanced classes, and also the primary class, are well attended, and yet there are many who do not avail themselves of these privileges. The union is laying out work for the coming year which will, if accomplished, be of great benefit to all our schools. God has, in His wise providence, taken away many of our Sunday school Superintendents. Mention has just been made of one who was interested in every good work, and who was a member of our Executive Committee. We all loved Brother Ide for his earnestness and zeal. The Sunday school cause has lost a good man. State, county, and city mourn his loss. The Central Congregational has lost a good man, Thomas Tilney. He also was faithful, and his heart opened to all.

The other losses were: Mr. W. D. Bancker of Washington Avenue Baptist; James L. Brumley, an active worker and many years ago superintendent of the same school; Wilmer C. Smith of Hendrix Street Baptist, who was taken suddenly away; Edgar Forman, Assistant Superintendent of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Sunday School; William Shaw of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Sunday School; Frederick Lynde of the Central Baptist; lately, Samuel Booth, who for forty-five years had been Superintendent of the York Street Methodist Episcopal and the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Churches; also Mr. Adrian Hegeman of New-Utrecht. Not only superintendents, but teachers and scholars have been called away to their reward. May there be many who will take their places. Changes have taken place among the officers, some retiring and others moving away. The cry is for more teachers, and especially of the male sex. I hear complaints on this question. There should be training classes in our schools from which to obtain our teachers. The following statistics are made from reports gathered early in the Spring: Number of Protestant schools, 320; number of officers and teachers, 11,630; number of scholars, 113,247; total membership, 124,927; average attendance, 77,637; conversions or confirmations, 3,900.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, addressed the congregation on "Primary Work—Its Aim and Results."

There were interesting addresses at the afternoon session, by the Rev. D. Butler Pratt of the Beecher Memorial Church, on the "Development of the Scholar"; the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, on "Formation of Character"; the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar of the First Reformed Church, on "Established on the Word"; the Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Church, on "The Divine Helper."

Addresses were delivered in the evening by the Rev. Dr. A. H. McKeeney of the Olivet Memorial Church, New-York, on "State Sunday School Work"; by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, on "Trained Teachers," and by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Wilson of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, on "Soul Harvestry in the Sunday Schools."

It was one of the most interesting and instructive conventions ever held by the Sunday schools of Kings County.

The Heirs Get the Benefit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—After litigation in Congress and in the law courts lasting more than twenty years, the Government to-day paid the award made by Congress to the heirs of Col. Samuel Strong of Washington, D. C., for work done under contracts for the District of Columbia. The original amount of the claim was $28,000, which, with interest from 1874 to 1889, brought the total to $53,280.83. The unhappy claimant wore out his life in seeking to collect his just dues, which now go to his heirs. The late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was one of the counsel in the case.

THE COTTON GROWERS' SCHEME

The Roddey Plan Looked Upon in Washington as Based on False Premises—Complaint in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The officials at the Agricultural Department do not look with favor upon the Roddey plan, adopted yesterday, at Atlanta, by the cotton growers, for the purpose of restricting the output of cotton and thereby increasing the value of that staple to the producer. In the Secretary's report last year, a strong plea was made for a reduction in the acreage, and it is understood that the Secretary will renew that appeal in his forthcoming report.

The building up of an enormous reserve of cotton, such as would result from the setting aside of one bale in every five gathered, would, the officials say, be a most powerful argument for the "bears," who are constantly seeking to pull down the price of cotton, and the result would be the same as that growing out of the constantly overestimated invisible supply of wheat. Those who have studied this question assert that the knowledge of the fact that this reserve supply of cotton was in existence would tend to keep the price down. The whole plan is, they believe, based upon a false premise. The only remedy the cotton grower has, they say, is to be found in the diminution of the acreage of cotton and the cultivation of other crops to alternate with cotton. By this means only can the cotton crop be reduced and the value increased.

The extreme low price now being paid for cotton is causing no little alarm on the part of Southerners here who are interested in the growth of that staple. Planters say that if the present prices continue to prevail, it will surely result in a diminution of the number of people engaged in raising cotton, and that next year's crop will be small, compared with the productions of former years. They say that no profit can be realized in many of the Southern States on cotton at its present price, and that only in those sections where the soil is naturally fertile can it be raised without loss.

One cotton planter, from North Carolina, who thought that the low price of cotton was largely responsible for the Democratic defeat in the State, said to-day that, although the prices now ruling would retard every enterprise in the South, his State could survive the effects of it as well, perhaps, as any other State in the South, for the reason that the people are beginning to drop this crop and take up others which are more profitable.

"It costs at least 6 cents a pound to raise cotton in North Carolina," said he, "and whenever it sells for less than that, as it does now, the planters are producing it at a loss. Texas, Arkansas, and some other States can grow cotton much cheaper than we can, as their soil is better adapted to it and it is not necessary to use fertilizers. The farmers of North Carolina realized some time ago that the great crops of Texas and other States, which are annually increasing, would force them to devote their attention to the other agricultural products, and this year men who have heretofore procured their flour and beef from the West have raised more of these two articles than ever before in the history of the State.

"Our tobacco is the best in the world, and although last year's crop was not very large, it brought the highest price that was paid in the market, and the probability is that next year there will be a great increase in this product. We have also cultivated a great amount of corn, the price of which has not suffered like that of wheat and cotton. But the farmer finds himself in a stationary state without his usual profit on the cotton crop. Heretofore he has been able to pay his debts with the money obtained from the sale of his chief product, which has gradually depreciated, and, now that there is practically no market for it, he finds that in the present infant state of his other occupations he has hardly enough to live on."

THE WEBB WILL CONTEST FINISHED

Mrs. Ranken's Husband Sorry She Is His Wife, He Says.

The contest of the will of Eckford Webb was finished in the Surrogate's Office, Brooklyn, yesterday, and on a motion to dismiss the proceedings taken to revoke the probate of certain clauses of the will Surrogate Abbott reserved his decision.

The contestant is William H. Jones, a nephew of the late wealthy shipbuilder, and he is fighting Mrs. Jessie Belknap Ranken, to whom was left a house in Rush Street and $5,000.

Mrs. Ranken's husband was in court. He said he lived at 122 East Twenty-third Street, this city, and was a carpet salesman. When asked if he was Mrs. Ranken's husband he said:

"Unfortunately for me, I am the husband of that woman."

Mr. Ranken said his wife had introduced him to Mr. Webb as her Uncle John, and that Mr. Webb did not know he was Mrs. Ranken's husband, and had declared he would not have a married woman in his house.

Mr. Ranken acknowledged having written a letter to his wife and addressed it "Miss Jessie B. Ranken."

"That's all we want," said ex-Judge Daly, who moved to dismiss on the ground that no fraud had been proved.

"Why didn't you cross-examine me?" said Mr. Ranken. "You didn't dare to."

The Surrogate took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE COREAN VERY NEAR FOUNDERING

She Met a Constant Succession of Gales and Snowstorms.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 22.—The overdue Allan Line steamer Corean, from Liverpool for this port and Philadelphia, arrived here this morning, after a sixteen days' voyage in weather which Capt. Main reports as being the worst ever experienced within his knowledge.

Almost from the moment the Corean left Liverpool, gales continued with terrific force, and for days the steamer made no headway. The immense seas broke over her, rendering it impossible for the officers of the steamer to manoeuvre her. Snowstorms were frequent, and the ship was a mass of ice, looking, as she entered the harber, like an enormous iceberg. Oil had to be used to break the force of the seas. Otherwise, the officers say, the Corean would have foundered. In fact, it appeared imminent several times, that the steamer would go down.

The sixty passengers on board the Corean declare that their experience was indescribable. They expected, they say, to go to the bottom every moment. No serious damage was sustained by the vessel. She will discharge her cargo here, and, after replenishing her bunkers, will proceed to Philadelphia, to-morrow.

Dinner to Justice and Mrs. White.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The first of the dinners by the members of the Supreme Court in honor of Associate Justice and Mrs. White was given to-night by Associate Justice and Mrs. Brown, at their handsome new house on Sixteenth Street. Besides the guests of honor there were present Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Solicitor General and Mrs. Maxwell, Judge Bancroft Davis, Dr. Charles Tavel, Chargé d'Affaires for Switzerland; Mrs. Bugher, Judge and Miss Maury, and Miss Pitts of Detroit. The low mound of roses forming the centre piece was placed on a beautiful doily of Japanese bolting cloth, with a deep border of hand-painted roses.

URGENTLY IN NEED OF FUNDS

The Industrial Christian Alliance Appeals for Aid in Its Work.

Never since its foundation has the Industrial Christian Alliance been so urgently in need of funds as now. The same commercial and financial conditions which in the last eighteen months have more than trebled the burdens of the alliance have seriously reduced its income from many sources, and in not a few instances have cut it off entirely. Therefore the alliance, for the first time in its history, makes a public appeal for financial aid. Checks or money may be sent to James E. Ware, Treasurer, 487 Fifth Avenue, or to 170 Bleecker Street.

The Industrial Christian Alliance, incorporated, unsectarian, and supported by voluntary contributions, was founded to do educational and rescue work among the most friendless classes of the metropolis. It conducts at 170 Bleecker Street a temporary industrial home, with 100 beds, for fallen and friendless men, the only requisites for admission being a desire to lead a better life and ability and willingness to work. The object of the alliance is to permanently restore men to self-support and self-respect. Men who are able to work and who will not work are not regarded as helpless cases and are not received. As rapidly as possible, men are passed out into the ranks of regular labor.

In two years and eleven months, ending Nov. 1, 1894, the alliance gave 60,216 lodgings and 189,712 meals, and more than 1,200 men have been given a temporary home, temporary employment, clothing, and a patient Christian chance to permanently repair their wrecked lives. Situations have been found for nearly half of these, many of whom are now self-supporting.

The Business Men's Relief Committee, organized by the alliance, last Winter furnished the poor of the city 1,580,000 meals, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. By making the various organized charities and churches its distributing agents, the alliance was enabled to certainly reach the worthy poor and guard against imposture. All the immense labors entailed by this work were performed by men who came to the alliance from the streets homeless and starving, and who, while helping themselves, were encouraged and enabled to succor multitudes of other unfortunates.

Among the men officially connected with the work are Mayor-elect W. L. Strong, Bowles Colgate, R. S. MacArthur, D. D.; Edwin Packard, John S. Huyler, David James Burrell, D. D.; E. B. Harper, Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D.; James M. King, D. D., and Daniel W. McWilliams.

The officers of the alliance are George D. Mackay, President; James G. Beemer, Vice President; James E. Ware, Treasurer; Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary.

The home, shops, and office are at 170 Bleecker Street, corner of Sullivan Street, and visitors are always welcomed.

HIS WORD FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT

What "Max O'Rell" Proposes to Tell of "Her Royal Highness, Woman."

M. Paul Blouët, who is perhaps more generally known under his writing name of Max O'Rell, is at present making arrangements for a "causerie" tour through the United States and Canada. M. Blouët is stopping at the Everett House. He does not look a day older than he did on his last visit here three years ago.

To a reporter for The New-York Times who called on him yesterday, he said:

"I am delighted to pay this, my fourth visit, to the United States. My last visit was three years ago, when I was on my way to the British colonies. Since then I have visited Australia, Tasmania, New-Zealand, India, and South Africa, a tour which lasted over two years and during which I gave 500 entertainments.

"It has frequently been printed that I gave lectures. Now, I don't like that word, as I find the people don't like to be lectured to. I have sought a word in the English language to define the sort of entertainment I give, but in vain. In French we have the word 'causerie' for it, but there is no equivalent for that word in the English language."

"Then you have adopted the French word to define your entertainment?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," replied Max O'Rell, "and there is quite a good story in connection with it. A Chicago manager had engaged me, and I told him to use the word 'Causerie' on the circulars and tickets, as I know the Chicago people pride themselves on their knowledge of French. When I arrived in Chicago the manager told me that we were going to do splendidly, but he said that there had been lots of inquiries at the box office to know what it was I was going to do. I said, 'Why didn't you tell them?' 'Well,' he said, 'I don't know myself; but,' he added, with that touch of dry American humor, 'I guess curiosity will draw a big crowd.' Judge of my dismay when I saw on the circulars that Max O'Rell was announced to 'give a causeway.' That's why I am uneasy about using the word."

"What is the subject of your newest 'causerie?'"

"I have a subject which proved a tremendous success in Paris and all over England. I call it 'Her Royal Highness, Woman.' It is a humorous, sometimes poetical, sometimes pathetic, and often anecdotical causerie. It treats of English, French, and American women, and there is not in it anything about the 'new woman' or the 'coming woman,' or any of the creatures that are called women with a big W. As this is my last visit to America I should like to give to the people of this country a subject that I have studied well, in a manner that practically entertains the people as a comedy would."

M. Blouët said that he would pass four or five months in this country.

STOPPED BY FOOTPADS

Theodore Coutant Robbed by Highwaymen Near Milton, Ulster County.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 22.—While driving to his home near Milton, Ulster County, late last night, Theodore Coutant, a wealthy fruit grower, was stopped by three highwaymen, who robbed him of over $100. One man seized his horses' heads, and the other two covered the man with pistols. After robbing him the men fled, cautioning him to remain still for ten minutes, or he would be shot.

The robbers, it is thought, belong to a gang which has been blowing up safes in Hudson River towns for the last month. Not less than twenty successful burglaries, it is believed, have been committed by this gang.

Dr. Jenkins Homeward Bound.

Dr. William T. Jenkins, Health Officer, sailed yesterday from Genoa on the Fuerst Bismarck. He is accompanied by his family.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 22.—George C. Blanchard, an eccentric character, made an attempt to shoot Matthew O'Brien, a reporter, on Main Street this afternoon because he was offended at a four-line article in the paper with which O'Brien is connected. O'Brien disarmed him. Blanchard formerly lived in Washington, D. C., and was a reporter on a paper there.

Belvidere, N. J., Nov. 22.—Three professional burglars robbed the store of Thomas Craig at Buttsville last night, blowing open the safe and securing $90 in cash, $60 worth of postage stamps, and a pocketbook containing about $3,000 in checks, notes, and bank stock, considerable of which is negotiable.

Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Matthew Stephens of Fort Montgomery, aged fifty-seven years, while walking on the West Shore track, was instantly killed by a train. He leaves a wife and five children.

Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Katie Middleton, an eighteen-year-old daughter of Rufus Middleton, died to-day, her death being caused by coal gas that escaped from a stove in her sleeping room.

THE UNITED PRESS PRAISED.

Its Superior Service in Its Story of the Funeral of Alexander III.

SUIT ON CORDAGE STOCK

Some of the Officers of the Corporation Cited as Defendants.

OPPENHEIM & CO. ARE THE PLAINTIFFS

Trouble Between the Brokers and P. Bayard Veiller Incidentally Brought to Light—Question of a Guaranty.

An interesting suit, growing out of Cordage Trust transactions in Wall Street, and involving some of the officers of the corporation, was on trial yesterday before Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court.

The plaintiffs in the suit are Edward L. Oppenheim & Co., stock brokers, at 35 New Street. They are seeking to recover $27,664.75, with interest, from James M. Waterbury, the former President of the Cordage Trust; G. Weaver Loper, the former Secretary and present Receiver of the corporation, and Matthew Griffin, who was one of the large number of persons that followed Mr. Waterbury's lead during the period when the Cordage people were at the height of their prosperity.

Incidentally, the trial yesterday brought to light a lively row between Oppenheim & Co. and Philip Bayard Veiller of 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, who was at one time a member of the plaintiff's firm, and who belongs to the New-York Club and other representative social organizations. Mr. Veiller was called for the defense, and on cross-examination he had quite an uncomfortable time of it.

E. L. Oppenheim, the senior member of the stock brokerage firm, was the first witness. He testified that prior to April, 1893, Mr. Griffin had large accounts with Oppenheim & Co., and had been dealing extensively in Cordage stock. He gave an order to the brokers, Mr. Oppenheim said, to purchase for his account, 500 shares of the stock. Mr. Waterbury and Mr. Loper entered into an agreement with the brokers, according to Mr. Oppenheim, to be responsible for any loss resulting from the deal.

According to arrangement, the brokers purchased the stock and paid for it $66.37½ a share for 100 shares, and $68.25 for the other 400.

"Our firm paid out for the account of Mr. Griffin," the witness went on, "$34,137.50. It was only a short time after the purchase of the stock that the collapse in Cordage came and the corporation went to smash. Mr. Griffin failed to make good the money that had been expended for his account, and when we made a demand upon Waterbury & Loper for it they also declined to meet it.

"When Mr. Loper was subsequently appointed receiver of the corporation we tendered the stock to him, and made a demand for the money that had been expended, but he declined to pay it. He was then informed that if the money was not paid the stock would be sold at public auction for the best price that it would bring, and the difference between that and the sum which had been actually expended would be charged to him. The stock was sold, and it brought $6,158.60. We then began this suit for the balance due us."

At the conclusion of Mr. Oppenheim's testimony William B. Hornblower, who appeared for the defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint upon the ground that there was no consideration for the making of the guarantee, and, furthermore, that the guarantee was not given until after the stock had been purchased.

Mr. Horwitz, counsel for Mr. Oppenheim, recalled his client for the purpose of correcting the testimony as to the purchase of the stock. The witness alleged that the guarantee was made before the stock was purchased, but, on account of neglect, it was not given to the brokers until a few days later.

Justice Barrett thereupon refused to dismiss, and, after recess, Mr. Veiller was called for the defendants. He had been connected with Oppenheim & Co. for eight years. He left the house on April 12, 1893. On April 3, 1893, the witness said, Mr. Griffin called at the office of the brokers and had a conversation with Mr. Oppenheim, which Veiller listened to.

Mr. Griffin asked the broker if he would be willing to purchase for him 500 shares of Cordage stock, with a guarantee from Waterbury against loss. The reply of Oppenheim was, according to the witness:

"If you give me an interest in 100 shares I will do it."

Mr. Griffin agreed to this, and followed it with the statement, as alleged, that if there were any losses on the 400 shares, he should not be held liable. Mr. Oppenheim consented to this, although Veiller said that he stood behind his partner shaking his head, in the hope of inducing him not to enter into the transaction, as he considered it was a very bad one, because he had been looking for a panic in that stock every day.

On cross-examination Mr. Horwitz asked:

"Have you not been on terms of enmity with the firm of E. L. Oppenheim & Co. ever since you severed your connection with it?"

"No, Sir," replied the witness.

"You have no feeling of enmity against the members of that firm?"

"I have a great contempt for them," answered Mr. Veiller.

"Have you not feelings of enmity against them?" persisted the lawyer.

"I do not know about their feelings toward me. There is no feeling on my part except to get my money."

"Do you mean to tell the jury that you have no feelings of resentment against the members of the firm?"

"I do not think I have. I have great contempt for them," was the emphatic reply.

"And they have expressed great contempt for you?"

"Not that I know of."

"Don't you know that they have held you in great contempt?"

"No, Sir."

"Haven't you heard Mr. Oppenheim speak of you in words showing his utter contempt of you?"

"I have not."

"Haven't you heard his counsel speak that way of you in open court?"

"That is very different."

"Have you, or not?"

"I have heard his counsel."

"Don't you know that the feelings between yourself and the members of this firm are feelings of strong contempt?"

"I don't think they have a right to feel that way toward me," the witness answered.

"Don't you know that, in the course of the litigation between you, a strong issue of veracity has been brought out? Are you not waging bitter lawsuits against one another?"

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Veiller testified that Griffin told Mr. Oppenheim that he would have Waterbury sign the guarantee and return it to him with his signature. This he did the following day.

Mr. Hornblower insisted that the contract was an illegal one; that there was no consideration for the guarantee, and that it was given after the purchase of the stock, and hence the case should be dismissed. Justice Barrett thought the case would have to go to the jury. The hearing will be continued to-day.

TO TEST THE TOBIN LAW.

A Case in Which Street Pavers Seek the Court's Interpretation.

The question as to whether the Tobin law, adopted some time ago by the Legislature, is a constitutional measure may be passed upon soon in an action brought by James Quinn, a contractor, against the city.

The question involved is of great importance to the taxpayers, as, it is alleged, the law, if sustained, will more than treble the cost of granite street paving.

The Tobin law was adopted at the request of a committee of organized workingmen. It provides that all stone used in the paving of streets in New-York State shall be quarried and dressed within the State limits by citizens. Heretofore nearly, if not all, the granite blocks used in this city came from New-England quarries, where they were dressed ready for laying. The new law was the direct outcome of the famous strike of cutters and pavers, which spread from the New-England quarries to this city two years ago and paralyzed traffic for weeks in some of the local thoroughfares.

The present action came up yesterday before Justice Truax in Supreme Court, Chambers, on an application for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner Daly to sign a contract awarded to Mr. Quinn for the repaving of Avenue A. Frederick Thileman and Francis V. Smith, two other contractors, also applied for writs. Joseph I. Green appeared for Mr. Quinn, Postmaster Dayton for the other two relators, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean for the Commissioner.

Mr. Green said that Mr. Quinn bid on the contract for the paving of Avenue A, and that his bid for the work, $145,000, was accepted. The contractor put up the necessary bonds of $10,000, and in other ways complied with the law. In the meantime the Tobin law went into effect, and when the contractor went to get his contract signed, the Commissioner would only sign provided the relator allowed the insertion of the clauses providing that all stone be dressed on the ground or in the State; that mechanics employed on the work be paid the prevailing rate of wages in the trade union, and that none but citizens of the United States be employed on the work.

Lawyer Green held that the restrictions of the Tobin law thus inserted were unconstitutional and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, in that it abridged the rights of citizens, and that it interfered with the laws affecting contracts. It was also contrary to the laws regulating commerce between the States.

Postmaster Dayton, for Thileman and Smith pointed out the unconstitutionality of the law, as it affected the question of only allowing citizens to work on the contract. He said it was the duty of every man to be self-supporting, and the duty of the State to protect him. The Legislature had no right to discriminate between two classes of residents in the same State.

The law, said Mr. Dayton, had no more right to say where stone was to be dressed than it could say where the shoes worn by the judiciary were to be made, or the clothes worn by the policemen were to be manufactured.

Justice Truax reserved his decision in the case.

HEARD OF HIS OWN INSANITY.

Actor M. B. Curtis, However, Loses His Suit to Manager Dunlevy.

M. B. Curtis, the actor, who stars in "Sam'l of Posen," testified with much feeling yesterday that it had been said of him that he was crazy, and that he would soon be sent to Bloomingdale to join the actors' colony there.

The person who, according to Curtis, made these wicked statements was William Dunlevy, formerly business manager of the "Sam'l of Posen" company.

Dunlevy was engaged by Curtis at $50 a week. There was an eight weeks' contract, according to Dunlevy, and he was to be paid, in addition to the $50 a week, $250 for extra services as advertising agent. Within a week Dunlevy was discharged without just cause, so the business manager says. He therefore sued to recover $560 from Curtis.

The suit came to trial yesterday in the City Court. After Dunlevy had had his say, Curtis took the stand and asked the jury to award him $1,000 damages against Dunlevy for the slanderous and outrageous language regarding his mental soundness and ultimate destination which he alleged Dunlevy had made use of in the lobby of the Standard Theatre.

Dunlevy, he asserted, had been "drunk and disorderly" in the lobby of the theatre, much to the scandal of his employer.

As to the contract, Mr. Curtis denied it entirely. He had hired Dunlevy from week to week, had found him incompetent, he said, and had discharged him.

Dunlevy, while serving Curtis, had, as subsequently developed, worked for a lot of other dramatic stars, thereby causing damage to "Sam'l of Posen" to the amount of $750, it was charged. Mr. Curtis asked that this sum be tacked on to the other $1,000 as his counter-claim. On cross-examination Mr. Curtis was asked:

"When process servers tried to hand you the summons in this suit, did you not run out of the stage entrance of the Standard Theatre and jump over back fences in order to escape service?"

The actor declined to answer. J. M. Hill, proprietor of the Standard, called as a witness, declared that Mr. Dunlevy was not "drunk and disorderly," as alleged.

The jury gave Dunlevy a verdict for $416.

THE CASE OF WIDOW WIDMAYER

Commission May Proceed to Inquire into Her Mental Condition.

Justice Truax, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday refused to vacate the order appointing a commission to inquire into the sanity of Mrs. Johanna Barbara Widmayer, who is the widow of George Widmayer.

The husband died several years ago, leaving an estate estimated to be worth about $1,000,000. Mrs. Widmayer is eighty-three years old and receives an income of $6,000 a year from the estate. She resides at 167 West Sixty-first Street.

Her granddaughter, Julia Hartt, brought the proceedings to have her sanity passed upon, and presented the affidavits of several physicians to show that the old lady was insane and incapable of managing her property. It was also charged that she was wasting her income.

The two sons, William F. and Henry E. Widmayer, were opposed to the proceeding and insisted that their mother is sane and competent to look after her affairs, and that there was a personal motive in the matter. They asked the court to set aside the order.

Justice Truax holds that where a person, from old age, sickness, or other causes, becomes so weak and incapacitated in mind as to be unable to manage his or her affairs, a proceeding of this nature is proper. The affidavits in this case, he says, show that Mrs. Widmayer is incompetent to manage her affairs, either from imbecility arising from old age or loss of memory or understanding or other cause, and the motion to vacate the order is therefore denied.

MUST PAY FOR THE DRESSES.

Westcott Company Loses a Suit Brought for a Second Trial.

Miss Hannah Springer of 222 East Seventy-first Street yesterday recovered a verdict for $2,045.60 against Westcott's Express Company under interesting circumstances. The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice Patterson.

In a previous action Miss Springer was awarded $1,500. The company appealed and a new trial was ordered, with the result of tacking over $500 upon the original verdict.

Miss Springer was a passenger on a train that arrived at the Grand Central Station on Sept. 14, 1889. Before the train reached the station Miss Springer gave the check for her trunk to the agent of the express company, with directions to take it to her residence. The trunk was put on one of the wagons of the company to be delivered.

On the wagon with the driver was one John J. Ryan, who opened the trunk and took from it several valuable silk, satin, and velvet dresses, articles of jewelry, and other things.

When the trunk reached Miss Springer it was empty. Ryan was caught and tried and convicted and sent to prison. Miss Springer brought suit to recover the value of the contents of the trunk. The express company insisted that its liability was limited to $150 under the contract which Miss Springer received when the agent took her check.

THE DISPATCH WAS NOT SENT

Nevertheless It Figured in a Divorce Case Brought by Mrs. Sackett.

How a man can get into trouble by means of a telegram that was never sent was strikingly illustrated yesterday in the trial of a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Anna W. Sackett against James W. Sackett in the Superior Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Sackett separated in 1891, and Mrs. Sackett employed H. H. Brown, a lawyer of 114 Nassau Street, to secure evidence that would give her a divorce.

On April 24 of this year Lawyer Brown saw Mr. Sackett enter a telegraph office on Broadway. Looking through a window he saw him write a dispatch, which was evidently not satisfactory. At any rate, it was crumpled up and thrown on the floor. Then another was written and sent.

As soon as Sackett had left the office Brown picked up the crumpled dispatch. Unfolding it, he read:

Mrs. Anna Marsden, Plainville, Conn.:
Meet me to-morrow at 4 o'clock for a two or three days' stay.
JAMES W. SACKETT.

Next day Brown and a detective saw Sackett meet a stylishly-dressed woman at the Grand Central Station. They followed them to a hotel on Broadway.

The lawyer yesterday told his story in the witness chair to Judge Freedman, who reserved decision. Sackett was in court and listened to the testimony, but he put in no defense.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—George W. Pospisil, a liquor dealer of 1,370 Avenue A, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, and held in $2,500 bail by Judge Ingraham, in Oyer and Terminer. Pospisil is wanted as a witness against ex-Ward Man Campbell. Mr. Lindsay desired to secure Pospisil's attendance in court when Campbell's case comes up. Pospisil was a witness before the Lexow committee and first brought out reference to "the Pantata." He was bailed by Peter Stastney of 1,337 Avenue A.

—Ex-Sergt. George C. Liebers, who was dismissed from the police force on Aug. 14 last for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer, at the time the police Commissioners were trying the officials on charges of bribery, has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, and yesterday, through his counsel, he obtained a writ of certiorari from Justice Truax of the Supreme Court for the purpose of reviewing the action of the Commissioners.

—Miss Dora Kraemer yesterday recovered a verdict in the City Court for $1,000 and an allowance of 5 per cent. against Frederick Bruner for breach of promise. When the jury brought in the verdict the young woman cried. She expressed her gratitude to the jurymen.

FEDERAL COURTS

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 706—William B. Turner, appellant, vs. John W. Jacobus, United States Marshal, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of George Hoadly for the appellant.

No. 849—George M. MacDonald et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and for order staying mandate.—Submitted by William H. Barnum for MacDonald in support of petition.

No. 813—Count Joseph Telfener, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Russ.—Advanced and assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next, after cases already set down for that day, on motion of Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of counsel.

No. 98—Mayer Halff et al., appellants, vs. John W. Phillips et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 99—Frank P. Dickson, appellant, vs. George P. Olmstead.—Continued per stipulation.

No. 87—Christopher C. Campbell, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Haverhill.—Argument continued by Frederic P. Fish for the defendant in error, and concluded by Harvey B. Hadlock for the plaintiff in error.

No. 90—James H. Linford, jr., appellant, vs. Ephraim P. Ellison.—Submitted by J. L. Rawlins for the appellant and by Judge Sutherland and Arthur Brown for the appellee.

No. 91—George A. Cunningham et al., appellants, vs. The Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company et al.—Argument commenced by Charles N. West for the appellants, and continued by George Hoadly for the appellees and by John Howard for the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Nov. 23, will be as follows: Nos. 91, 92, 94, 95, 30, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Spear vs. Brush Electric Illuminating Company.

Class IV.—2—Commonwealth Insurance Company vs. Lyon. 3—Matter of Berghaus. 4—Taylor vs. Lawrence.

Class VI.—5—Kelly vs. Read.

Class VII.—6—Peyser vs. Sarner. 8—Van Buren vs. Browne. 8—Jacques vs. Loriot. 9—Aufrecht vs. Knowlton.

Class VIII.—10—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank 11—Austen vs. Durant Land and Improvement Company. 12—McMahon vs. Canary. 13—Janicke vs. Hills. 14—First vs. First. 15—Meier vs. American Champion Gas Lamp Company. 16—Barresi vs. Merritt. 17—Kuehne vs. Nursery and Child's Hospital. 18.—Taylor vs. Lawrence. 19—Matter of Wingate. 20—Tunnison vs. Bradford. 21—Mulch vs. Dreyer. 22—Thebaud vs. Boisanbles. 23—Phoenix Bridge Company vs. Keystone Bridge Company. 24—Temple vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. 25—Blinn vs. Blinn. 26—Goodrich vs. Gillies. 27—Heyer vs. Proskey. 28—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. 29—Darrah vs. Usher. 30—Lansden vs. Washington Gas Light Company. 31—Moffett vs. Elmendorf. 32.—Bailey vs. Hitch. 33—Smith vs. Parsons. 34—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 35—Merwin vs. Trewton. 36—Wysong vs. Crimmins. 37—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co. 28—Bird vs. Bird. 39—Mackaye vs. Mackaye. 40—Simpson vs. Dempsey. 41—Colden vs. Reiss. 42—Clark vs. Thayer. 43—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—1326—Naughton vs. Vion. 1647—Steinway vs. Steinway. 1455—Same vs. Steinway & Son. 1067—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 1285—Matthewson vs. Edwards. 1914—Haas vs. Haas. 1441—Clinton vs. Gledhill. 1813—Bechtold vs. Clairmont. 1379—Weinstock vs. Zimmerman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1022.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—350—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 351—Same vs. same. 352—Same vs. same. 496—Goldstein vs. same. 498—Jacobi vs. same. 499—Janizen vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 356—Same vs. same. 421—Brower vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbroner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar. To be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—4931—Downs vs. Taylor. 4802—First National Bank of Pierre, South Dakota, vs. Briggs. 3396—Southern National Bank vs. Kopetzky. 5287—Devlin vs. Carey. 4569—Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Hewitt. 5038—Carmichael vs. Rand. 5129—Tallman vs. Bailey. 5130—Same vs. same. 4335—Keough vs. Clemmons. 5495—Steinhardt vs. Greenwald. 5487—Hand vs. Dinniny. 5367—Valentine vs. Robinson. 5371—Bishop & Babcock Company vs. Nickels. 5450—Palmer vs. Sheridan. 5498—Nason Manufacturing Company vs. Craft Refrigerating Machine Company. 5483—Wood & Parker Lithographing Company vs. Domestic Publishing Company. 4053—Read vs. Lorain Manufacturing Company. 5015—Grubb vs. Horr. 5077—Henck vs. Davison. 4919—Cooke vs. Senior.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Adjourned until Nov. 26.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14—Radley vs. Boehm.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—1195—Gall vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2193—Baermann vs. Mensching. 727—Labourcade vs. Stevenson. 2459—Barwick vs. Youmans. 2445—Sieghardt vs. Hill. 2157—Wells vs. Baker. 2416—Woods vs. Van Brunt.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Freedman, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

608—Tornay vs. Coogan. 479—Osterhoff vs. Osterhoff. 498—Sterne vs. Rosendorf. 583—Jefferson vs. Walker. 584—Townsend vs. Walker. 570—Hall vs. Friedlander. 481—Smith vs. Thompson. 601—Ryan vs. Healy.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

709—Simmons vs. Newberger. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—1512—Beckett vs. Cuff. 1431—Field vs. Interstate Street Railway Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M., Robert H. Robinson, Nelson Lindsay, Cyrus W. Field, Bernard Conlan, George E. Brown, Joseph Openhym. At 2 P. M.—Isaac Segall, Ellizabeth Dean, Magdalena Niegsch, Babetta F. S. Hoefler, Rosa Federlein.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

903—Contested will of Mary E. Barbineau. 999—Contested will of William Ryan.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on.

821—Gamble vs. Dietor. 669—Herrman vs. Baust. 682—Mendelson vs. Dorgeloh. 823—Corell vs. Roth. 198—Blen vs. Ten Eyck. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 853—Marks vs. Solomon. 66—Wolters vs. Schultz. 120½—Tusco vs. Capoilanco.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on. All cases must be tried when reached or go off term.

1071—Boyden vs. Jacobson. 889—Haubes vs. Jacobson. 937—Cleary vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad. 869—Calzerguess vs. Hazen. 265—Jablowich vs. Brady. 2543—Kefferman vs. Sexton. 538—Folsom vs. Lewis. 546—Reynolds vs. Martin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Case on.

947—Graff vs. Blake. 1016—Cromley vs. Rosenheim. 972—Hayden vs. Post. 1059—Morgan vs. Murtha.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 10 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2175—Rosenberg vs. Gernshym. 2659—Weinhandler vs. Rosenbaum. 2104—Cole vs. Cotter. 2261—Salmon vs. Sherwood. 2682—Gerber vs. Railway Times Company. 2290—Batjer vs. Kohring. 2661—Moller vs. Appleck. 1690—Lynch vs. Colvin. 2700—Carr vs. Lancaster. 2696—Hahn vs. Spooner. 2611—Hartman vs. Marri.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Gedney vs. Gedney—Lucien Oudin. People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company—Edmund L. Baylies. Dimond vs. Gearon—Thomas Allison.

Beach, J.—State Bank vs. Petchaft—John Delahunty.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Joseph Stephani vs. Milton S. Littlefield—Everett V. Abbott.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Ephraim M. Youmans, Treasurer, &c., vs. Barnard X. Wilson—Joseph G. Deane. Levy Rothstein vs. Frederick Levy—Charles H. Daniels.

BROOKLYN CALENDARS—THIS DAY

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Pratt, J.—Case now on trial. No calendar for Friday, Nov. 23, 1894. Regular calendar will be called on Monday, Nov. 26, 1894.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

Short cause calendar—Nos. 1708, 1653, 1565, 1763, 1479.

Regular calendar—Nos. 917, 307, 916, 892, 542, 659, 443, 192, 786, 797, 835, 457, 902, 523, 694, 825, 411, 691, 621, 646, 655, 229.

Highest number reached on regular call, No. 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. Nos. 62, 96 to 100, 101, 109.

EATONTOWN LIQUOR MEN EXCITED

Movement for an Election in Monmouth County Under the Werts Law.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Nov. 22.—The liquor men in Monmouth County are very much concerned over the report that proceedings are to be commenced in nearly every township for an election under the Werts license law. The law provides that, after required preliminary work is accomplished in any township, an election will be held to fix the minimum license fee for hotels and saloons in that township. This preliminary work is already being done in Eatontown Township.

The special election cannot be held within sixty days of any other public election, and it will not be possible to hold the election in this township before next May or June, or two months succeeding the annual town meeting. The petition will very likely be presented at the January term of court. The opinion is almost universal that the election will be carried by the petitioners, should it be held. The law compels the Judges of the court to order such an election if the provisions of the law have been complied with. In Eatontown Township the fee named in the petition is $2,000. This amount is said to be more than any of the local liquor sellers could make, and it would practically be a prohibitive license fee.

TROUBLE AT ANN ARBOR UNIVERSITY

A Reorganization of the Homeopathic School Is Ordered.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 22.—At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan to-day Dean Obetz of the Homeopathic School resigned and the resignation of all the other professors in that school was asked for preparatory to a general reorganization of the school.

In his letter of resignation Dean Obetz says that for the twelve years he has been connected with the university he has supported the policy laid down by the Regents and President at all times. In doing so, however, he encountered the animosity of some of his colleagues, who, he says, believe that they, and not the university authorities, should control the homeopathic college.

The resignation was referred to the Committee on Medical Department, and then it was moved that for the purpose of thoroughly reorganizing the Homeopathic School, the remainder of that Faculty be asked for their resignation, to take effect Oct. 1 next, if, in the opinion of the board, it is then desirable. This resolution was also referred.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ANNIVERSARY

PRESIDENT PARSONS MAKES AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Nearly 6,000 Patients Treated Within a Year—Mrs. Russell Sage on the Advancement of the Hospital.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the Woman's Hospital was celebrated yesterday afternoon in one of the lower wards of the hospital building, at Fiftieth Street and Park Avenue.

The room was profusely decorated with rare orchids, roses, pinks, chrysanthemums, and large palms.

A large number of the hospital officers and Directors were present, the nurses wearing caps and aprons, and many interested guests were also there.

The celebration was opened and closed with prayer and benediction by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Reports were received from the Board of Governors and from the Medical and Ladies' Assistant Boards. Addresses were made by President John E. Parsons, Dr. Paul Mundé, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan.

The Board of Governors reported that during the year ended Sept. 30, 1894, there were 802 indoor patients treated, 262 being free patients. The number of outdoor patients was 5,096. The expenses of the hospital during the year were $76,872.62, and the receipts were $61,564.47. The deficiency was made good by payments from the Century Fund subscribers.

In reporting for the Ladies' Assistant Board, Mrs. Russell Sage, the Chairman, said:

This hospital undoubtedly owes its existence to the brave, intelligent women who constituted its first Board of Managers. The distinguished Dr. Francis said on its first anniversary: "Whatever opinions may exist in regard to the popular question of woman's rights, no Christian doubts the sphere of woman's duties."

The foresight of Dr. Francis strikes us peculiarly now. He said: "These women should not be unmindful of the claims of posterity, and place this Woman's Hospital in some central position on this island not lower than Sixtieth Street, where it will subserve the purposes of the present generation, and in less than half a century occupy not only the geographical centre of Manhattan Island, but the actual centre of population."

It is less than half a century, and where is that centre now? Even the location of the new Woman's Hospital at Fiftieth-second Street and Eighth Avenue may soon be "down town" in Greater New-York. Has this hospital kept pace with the onward march of events? Truly, it has in all surgical advancement, until there is not its equal. But what has become of the sixteenth article of its constitution, providing that "the surgeon's assistant must be a woman"?

We need not argue this question, but only look at the gentle ministries of the Ladies' Assistant Board, which has maintained order and completeness in these buildings during the twelvemonth since last we met, not forgetting to hold in grateful remembrance the helpfulness of the Governors. A great change has been wrought in giving to a woman the position of Superintendent of the Hospital, thereby placing the domestic affairs in the proper "sphere of woman's duties."

The dear Lord says to each helper: "He that feeds one feeds three, himself, the suffering, and Me."

The Rev. Dr. Morgan spoke of the great value of the trained nurse, whose work is so essential as a complement to that of the doctor. He illustrated by mentioning the sympathy and tenderness he had noticed in nurses in two particular cases.

"It is that," he went on, "which is going to do away with the feeling of reluctance, I may even say dread, that many people have of entering a hospital. Let no one doubt the gentle sympathy and loving hearts that are ready to offer kindly help.

Dr. Munde spoke of the hospital work from a medical standpoint, and President Parsons asked for $1,000,000 in donations.

"We have our plant for our new hospital now," said President Parsons. "That is one step in advance. Our land is secured—not paid for—but we need money to begin the work that will take our patients from the noise of the railroad and smoke and din of the cars to a quiet place with an outlook on Central Park."

An enthusiastic man among the listeners called out: "Hear, hear!" as a second to every word about the new building.

President Parsons said he agreed with Dr. Morgan, and if he wished to interest a friend in the work that is restoring women to their families well and strong he would take him to a private room or public ward in the hospital, where the patients are improving under the tender care of the nurses.

Miss Fowler is the new and efficient Superintendent of the hospital.

Among those present at the anniversary exercises were Charles N. Talbot, Secretary of the hospital; James G. Cannon, Treasurer; Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Lewis C. Jones, William W. Hoppin, Charles Dana, Mrs. F. V. Hamlin, Mrs. W. L. Andrews, Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mrs. Charles Abernethy, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. S. J. Hurtt, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, and Grenville L. Winthrop. Miss Helen Gould is one of the benefactors of the hospital, and she makes many donations of flowers.

There was music at intervals throughout the afternoon.

CAPT. READ IS TO COMMAND THE OLYMPIA

Preparations Being Made to Strengthen the Pacific Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Capt. John J. Read has been selected to command the cruiser Olympia when she is commissioned, which is expected in January next. Urgent orders have been issued from the Navy Department to prepare the ship for service as early as practicable. One of her eight-inch rifles, which has been used for experimental purposes at Indian Head, has just been shipped to San Francisco, and another, which has been used for powder tests at Santa Cruz, has been placed on board the ship.

The weakening of the Pacific squadron by sending the Charleston and Yorktown to China has left but three ships in active service along the entire western coast of this continent—the Philadelphia, Monterey, and Bennington. In case of trouble in Hawaii or in Peru or Central America all three points simultaneously, the navy could not perform the duties that would be required.

WROTE THE STORY OF HIS OWN SUICIDE

And Sold It for Enough to Get Dutch Courage for His Deed.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 22.—Dr. James Lucas, a graduate of Edinburgh University, had been practicing in Winnipeg for several years, but with poor success, chiefly because he was addicted to the opium habit and was consequently unreliable. On Tuesday he visited the office of The Winnipeg Free Press, offering for sale a two-column article entitled "The Story of a Suicide." Lucas told the editor that if the story was accepted he would at once commit suicide as described in his sketch. The editor thought the man was intoxicated, but promised to look over the manuscript. Dr. Lucas then went to his room at the Lisgar Hotel, and, after taking a large dose of opium, hung himself from the ceiling by his braces. When found yesterday morning he had been dead several hours. He had verified his story.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

On the Spaarndam, from Rotterdam.

B.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bermudez, Mrs. L. Brandon.—H.—Mrs. M. de Haan, Maurits de Haan, A. S. Hamburger.—K.—Mrs. L. C. Kruger.—L.—A. J. F. van Laer.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Menist, Samuel Menist.—R.—Mrs. A. Richardson-Kleinhentink.—S.—C. P. Soutendam.—V.—Mr. Verschuur.—W.—S. Weening, Gerrit O. van Wijk.

INTERESTING TESTS WITH TORPEDO BOATS

Their Ability to Elude Detection by Searchlights While Entering Harbors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There have been some interesting tests at Newport with the torpedo boats Cushing and Stiletto. An important fact in the successful operation of the torpedo boat in time of war will be its ability to elude detection, and the only method of avoiding discovery seems to rest in the color of the boats.

The tests at Newport were intended to prove, so far as possible, the best color for torpedo boats and incidentally to give the crews of the boats needed practice in escaping the searchlights. The Stiletto was a dark olive green in color and the Cushing was painted a dark slate gray. The experiments have not as yet shown which color is the better, but the results as reported by the officer in charge of the tests are interesting. He says:

"The boats are able to enter the harbor about half the time without being detected. The Cushing, on a dark night, with no moon, approached within 100 yards of the Atlanta without detection. On another occasion, with the moon quite full, but obscured by light clouds, she approached within 700 yards of the Miantonomoh and 1,000 yards of the station light before discovery, the Miantonomoh at the time using two searchlights and the station one. On another night, with the weather clear, moon in the first quarter and low, the Cushing steamed away from the searchlight in the direction of the moon until lost to sight at a distance of from 1,500 to 1,700 yards, though the operators at the searchlight were trying to follow her.

"In returning to the harbor, a short time afterward, she was first picked up by the sparks issuing from the smokestack, and when at an estimated distance of 1,200 yards; she was then able to approach to within 1,000 yards before the light was fully focused upon her."

FOUND A POT FULL OF INDIAN TREASURE

A Whole Tennessee County Now Exploring Indian Mounds.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Great excitement prevails in Union County, about twenty-five miles from this city, over a discovery in an Indian mound of $48,000 worth of gold bars and nuggets.

About a week ago a Cherokee woman named McDonald, a grandaughter of Chief McIntosh, one of the famous chieftains of her tribe, appeared in the neighborhood with a map showing the purported location of a large amount of hidden treasure. She claimed that a half million dollars had been buried there by her grandfather. People were disposed to treat her as a crank at first, but finally the owner of the farm on which the treasure was situated agreed to open the mound for half of the treasure, if any was found.

Three days

BROOKLYN GHOST? PSHAW

Superintendent Campbell Laid the Spectres Long Ago.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARDERS FOOLED

Three Hundred of Them Hunt a Hysterical Female Spook—A Policeman Says It's the Bad Whisky Sold There.

The antics of the famous Cock Lane ghost did not create greater excitement in its day than does a white, grim apparition that is frightening residents of the Twenty-seventh Ward, Brooklyn.

That section of the city offers exceptional advantages to ghosts. It is a rocky, bleak, lonesome district. The streets are only partly cut through, and at night the darkness is intense. A spectre with a strong calcium light may stand on a rock almost anywhere and be visible for blocks.

Several populous cemeteries are in the neighborhood, and it is reported that uneasy spirits have been seen to sneak through the gates, and, eluding the police, float over into the vacant lots to scare belated pedestrians. There are a number of empty houses in the vicinity, and these, it is said, are favorite resorts of the ghosts on rainy nights.

The ghost which is at present disturbing the midnight rambles of the men and women in that district is that of a woman, who goes about in the scantiest attire, with disheveled hair and bare feet, and falls into a fit of hysterics as soon as any one approaches.

This apparition was first seen a week ago by five young women, who screamed and ran home and told their brothers. The young men, on the following night, armed themselves with revolvers and went out to where their sisters saw the ghost. There was no sight of it until they were in the middle of a large lot, when the white figure suddenly arose from the ground in front of them and waved its long, lean arms, and uttered a weird cry that chilled their blood. The five brave young men forgot all about their revolvers, and, turning about, ran in five different directions home, where they rushed to their rooms, and did not feel safe until they had jumped into bed and pulled the quilts and comforters over their heads.

They told their experience to their friends the next day, and that night a party of about 200 gathered in the vacant lots to lay the ghost. The hysterical shade evidently knew what they were up to and staid in her grave. The brave 200 waited until long past midnight, and then went home, declaring they had been fooled.

Peter Woelfel was among the skeptical, and on the succeeding evening he declared he was not afraid to go out on the sand lots and brave her ghostly ladyship. So alone he started out to interview her. He returned home about 1 A. M. with a face white with terror. He declared that while walking across the lots near Irving and Knickerbocker Avenues, he was confronted by the spectre, who performed the serpentine dance while he remained rooted to the ground. He said he was unable to move until, with a moaning wail, the ghost dissolved into the air. Then he ran home.

Woelfel's story created more excitement, and the neighbors decided to try again to catch the ghost. But the nights were foggy and unpropitious for ghost observations. It would be impossible to distinguish the spectre from the fog around it. It was agreed to wait until last night, and in the meantime to enlist the services of a policeman from the Twentieth Precinct. If there is one thing more than another for which Capt. Kitzer is noted it is his aversion to ghosts of all kinds, and when he learned that one was prowling around in his precinct he declared he would send a squad of men with a patrol wagon to catch it.

A reporter for The New-York Times went out to the scene of the ghost's wanderings last night and found about 300 men, most of whom were armed to the teeth with toothpicks and other dangerous weapons. Some had revolvers protruding from their pockets. Others had resurrected rusty old army swords, which they grasped firmly, prepared for action at an instant's notice.

There is always a comedian in such a crowd, and last night he was arrayed in fragments of an ancient suit of armor. The breastplate did not fit him very well, and his shield was rather heavy, but, with an old sword swung over his shoulder, he looked like a very formidable opponent. Only the bravest kind of a ghost would have had the temerity to challenge him.

Policeman Holliday was there to represent the might and majesty of the department, but he did not seem to have much faith in the ghost.

"I'll tell you something on the quiet," he said to the reporter. "I don't believe these here ghost stories. If there's ghosts around, why haven't I seen them? I'll tell you what I think it is. I think it's whisky. The worst whisky that's sold on the island is sold right here in the Twentieth. I've known men, after drinking it, to go home and rob their own houses. And it will make a man see almost anything—ghosts, snakes, or anything else. I'm disgusted with this ghost business. It makes me sick. At the same time, if a ghost comes I'll run it in."

The crowd waited and watched and waited. Several times there were false alarms. Small parties were formed to scour the hills and beat up the ghost, and three or four times there were cries that it was coming, but it didn't come.

As midnight approached the watchers began to examine the air closely, but not even a suspicion of a ghost hovered near them, and slowly they dispersed and returned to their homes. The reporter then went to Police Headquarters to see Policeman Thomas E. Boone, the veteran and fearless guardian of the Municipal Building, about it. Mr. Boone had just made one of his regular rounds of the big building, and having satisfied himself that no suspicious characters were lurking in any of the dark corners, was quite willing to sit down and talk.

"No," said Mr. Boone, "I have not much faith in these ghost stories. There used to be ghosts in Brooklyn, but since Superintendent Campbell took charge of the Police Department they have all been driven away. The Superintendent took a determined stand on that question as soon as he got into office, and a general order was issued, directing the Captains to be vigilant and rid the city of apparitions, spectres, and all sorts of ghosts.

"This order has been strictly obeyed, and there is not to-day, or, rather, to-night, a place in the city of Brooklyn where a ghost can walk without being run in. This is true even of the annexed districts. As soon as the sub-precincts were organized Commissioner Welles ordered that no ghost walking should be allowed in them. This is one of the reasons why we don't want to have our city consolidated with New-York. If such a dire disaster should befall Brooklyn, all our anti-ghost orders would be rescinded, and our streets would become haunted night and day.

"Yes, you may safely say that the Knickerbocker Avenue ghost is a myth."

Boat Owners Will Hold a Meeting.

A boat owners' meeting will be held at 1 o'clock to-day at the Seamen's Chapel, at 21 Coenties Slip, to protest against Gov. Morton appointing to the position of Superintendent of Public Works either a railroad man or an anti-canal man, or any man who is connected with the Cataract General Electric Company.

HORSE RAN AWAY IN CROWDED STREET

Woman and Child Were Knocked Down and Severely Injured.

A horse hitched to a wagon ran away yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, starting near Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and dashed madly down One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street toward the east.

The thoroughfare was crowded with shopgirls, school children, and others, hastening to their various occupations, and, as the animal rushed on, swaying madly from one side of the street to the other, there was a general rush and scramble for places of safety.

Cable Car No. 110 came up even with the horse, and several men on it attempted to stop the animal. As the car slowed up, the horse dashed past it, and efforts to catch up to him thereafter were futile. The horse kept on until he reached the Park Avenue bridge.

There work is progressing toward the completion of the new station on the New-York Central Railroad, and the bridge is very much obstructed. Just as the animal reached the bridge a train passed under it, emitting a volume of steam between the planking of the bridge. The horse became frantic. Wheeling suddenly, he dashed north on Park Avenue.

A crowd of women and children were crossing the avenue as the animal turned. The horse made straight for a woman, who stood dazed in the middle of the street, holding a three-year-old child by the hand. The child saw the danger, and, with more presence of mind than the mother, tugged at her in her efforts to make her mother move. In a second the horse was upon them, striking them with such force that they were hurled headlong into the viaduct below.

Five or six policemen were chasing the horse by this time. Two attended to the injured woman and her child, while the others followed the frightened animal. The horse turned west on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. When he reached One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue he was going at full gallop along the sidewalk. Fortunately, the hind wheel of the wagon caught in a lamp post, upset the wagon, and stopped the animal's mad career.

The injured woman is Mrs. Hannah Dixon of 2,051 Third Avenue, and the child is her three-year-old daughter. Mrs. Dixon received a scalp wound extending the length of her head, and the child sustained an ugly wound across her forehead. Mrs. Dixon also had her left leg sprained. Both were taken to Harlem Hospital.

The horse and wagon belonged to I. Gunther, a butcher doing business at 1,995 Third Avenue and 728 Second Avenue.

The driver could not be found.

TENEMENT HOUSE LIFE IN NEW-YORK CITY

Committee Will Make This the Subject at the Hearing This Afternoon.

Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman of the Tenement House Committee, stated yesterday that the committee had received, both before and since the beginning of the public hearings, a number of letters from officials and private citizens on various phases of the work of the committee. While some of the letters deal merely with patents of various kinds, or are rather vague in their suggestions, others are most practical and valuable, and show a deep interest in the subject throughout the community.

Mr. Gilder added that the public hearing at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon would be devoted to the general subject of tenement-house life in New-York, the witnesses being a number of men and women familiar with the subject by residence or special examination.

It is expected that among these will be J. B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, Jacob A. Riis, author of "The Children of the Poor"; Dr. Jane E. Robbins of 95 Rivington Street, Edward King, Henry L. Rice, Robert Graham, and Dr. Felix Adler.

Saturday afternoon the subject will be the public health, and some interesting statements will be made by some well-qualified experts.

PLAINFIELD REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Mayor Gilbert Renominated—The Democrats Will Have No Candidates.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 22.—At the City Republican Convention to-night Mayor Alexander Gilbert was renominated. Alexander Titsworth was renominated for City Treasurer and J. Fred MacDonald was named for City Assessor. J. A. Hubbard, who has been City Assessor ever since Plainfield has been a city, was turned down. Mayor Gilbert has already served three terms, and was renominated because of his work in securing sewers for Plainfield, it having been deemed advisable to keep him in office, as the sewer system is only just fairly begun.

The Republicans have nominated for members of the Common Council Stephen A. Ginna, William G. E. See, Charles J. Fisk, and William H. Moore. All but Moore are renominations. The Democrats have decided to hold no convention, and so the Republicans will have no opposition.

Police Justice Deuel Begins Work.

Police Justice Joseph M. Deuel, who was appointed to office yesterday by Mayor Gilroy, went to the Yorkville Police Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and took a seat on the bench with Justice Meade. He scrutinized the cases very closely and asked a number of questions as to the disposition of certain points.

He said: "I am looking into the routine of the work, and will probably be assigned to duty within a few days. I think it probable that I shall go to the Court of Special Sessions first."

Later Justice Deuel appeared in the Court of Special Sessions. Justice Koch, who was presiding, gave his place to the new magistrate, and took the place of Justice Grady, who was called away on other business.

Another Jersey City Poker Raid.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Rev. Thomas J. Kommers of the Lafayette Reformed Church informed the police yesterday that a woman who attended his church had complained to him that her husband squandered all his earnings at a poker game in Lewis Voss's saloon, 192 Halliday Street. The place was raided at 1 o'clock this morning, and a poker game was found in full blast.

Voss, William August, his assistant, and five players were arrested. Police Justice Douglass held the entire party for examination.

Wanted to Fight the Congregation.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 22.—Matthew McGowan, eighteen years old, of 31 Sixth Street, this city, was arrested today, charged with disturbing a prayer meeting held last night in the Methodist Church. Sexton George H. Miller says McGowan stood outside the church calling the members of the congregation names and inviting them to come outside and fight him. McGowan is also charged with stealing a boat belonging to Morris O'Keefe of this city. He was held in $1,000 bonds for examination.

Fees of Indiana's Attorney General.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.—A. G. Smith, the retiring Attorney General of the State, submitted to the Governor yesterday a report on the remuneration of the office under the new fee and salary law. It appears that in the last two years, in addition to his salary of $2,500, he had had in fees $62,549.11.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Some Facts Concerning the Southack Syndicate.

MR. SIEGEL DENIES AN INTERVIEW

Mr. Meyer's Successful Sale at Auction of South Brooklyn Lots—The Brokers' Committee and the Exchange.

Gossip concerning the purchases and leases, by Frederick Southack & Co., of real estate on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was rife yesterday. An alleged interview with Mr. Siegel, of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago, was printed, which seemed to indicate that the firm was interested in the transactions. In the afternoon Mr. Siegel telephoned from Chicago to his counsel in this city, Messrs. Rose & Putzel, that the interview was untrue, and that he had not made the statements attributed to him.

Mr. Putzel subsequently said that the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co. is not in any way interested in the transactions. The syndicate which had made the purchases at the westerly end of the block had as yet no definite plans for improvement. There might be one or more buildings erected on the plot. Negotiations had been had, added Mr. Putzel, with a view to erecting one large building.

Two loans, one of $225,000 and another of $220,000, on up-town Broadway property, were announced yesterday as having been placed at 4 per cent.

Mr. Frank L. Fisher has sold for E. A. Marvin, to Henry Clausen, at about $26,000, the four-story front and three-story rear dwelling 591 West End Avenue, 16 by 56 by 85.

Mr. P. J. Cuskley has sold for Nicholas G. Geraty the five-story brownstone flat 163 East Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100.

The committee of real estate brokers who for several weeks past have been discussing ways and means to secure reforms in the customs now in vogue, and whose report was adopted almost verbatim by the special committee of the Real Estate Exchange, will hold a meeting at the Hotel Imperial in a few days to decide what course shall be pursued in view of the proposal of the Exchange management to offer the brokers all they ask within the Liberty Street institution. Not a few of the members of this committee share the opinion that it is not within the power of the Exchange to institute or maintain a number of the measures which the brokers have demanded, but they are nevertheless willing to meet the advances of the Exchange in a friendly spirit, in the hope that something may be accomplished through the co-operation of gentlemen in the Exchange who could not be enlisted in any movement that ignored that body.

These gentlemen are still disinclined to make themselves known, so that the strength of their movement cannot be determined, but the fact that seventeen out of twenty-one are said to be members of the Exchange, and that all are more or less influential in real estate circles, would seem to indicate that there is some power in the movement. Indeed, this is tacitly acknowledged by the Exchange people, who have been compelled to take the action they have, and it is even suspected that several of the leaders in the Exchange were invited to the conferences of these gentlemen as much with a view of stirring up the Exchange as for the moral support their names would give to the movement.

At any rate, the objects sought by the real estate men are apparently about to be accomplished by the recent action of the Directors, and the only question that remains is whether the movement can live and thrive within the Exchange, where there are elements antagonistic to the reforms the brokers seemed determined to have. It is, however, considered possible that the Brokers' Board may develop sufficient strength within the Exchange to in a measure compel those who own and control the Exchange to recognize their rights, or, failing in this, to withdraw and start an independent movement.

The largest of the auction sales yesterday was that held by Mr. Peter F. Meyer, who offered, at 111 Broadway, 159 lots in the Eighth and Thirtieth Wards of Brooklyn, and situated on Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues and Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Streets. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was pushed vigorously by the auctioneer. The sale was regarded as a successful one, every lot offered being sold, and the prices being fair for the season of the year. Those who bought will realize a profit when they wish to sell the lots singly, but this is always a healthy feature of such a sale. In all, $112,350 was obtained, or an average of nearly $707 per lot.

The first of the lots, at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 25.2 by 100, went at $4,300 to Charles Hart. The next two avenue lots to the south sold at $1,800 each to H. J. Brown, the next four at $1,675 each to John Overbeck, and the next, at the northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, to John Overbeck, at $4,050.

Sidney V. Lowell bought twenty-three lots on the north side of Sixtieth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, ten at $550 each, twelve at $565 each, and one, adjoining the corner of Fourth Avenue, at $680.

The lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, between the same avenues, went thus, beginning next to the Third Avenue corner: Five at $800 each, George A. Hughes; eight at $725 each, Mrs. P. Murphy; one at $700, E. Hall; two at $650 each, A. W. Seeley; six at $655 each, E. Sass; one, adjoining Fourth Avenue corner, $750, Charles Hart.

The lots on the west side of Fourth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, sold thus: Fifty-ninth Street corner, $2,400, and three adjoining lots at $1,110 each, to Charles Hart; the other four lots to J. Moore at $2,200 for the Sixtieth Street corner and $1,020 for each of the interior lots. On this block the corners are each 25.2 by 100, the avenue lots 25 by 100, and the interior street lots 20 by 100.2 each.

On the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth Avenues, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, the corners and avenue lots are 25 by 100 each and the interior street lots 20 by 100 each. They sold thus: Southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, $2,100, B. J. Cowley; adjoining avenue lot, $950, Mrs. J. Reardon; next, $825, E. W. Hanning; next three, $770 each, Thomas Ryan; next, $780, A. A. Swenson; northeast corner of Sixty-first Street, $1,550, M. Smith. Lots on south side of Sixtieth Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues: Five at $535 each, William Beet; five at $505 each, William Walsh; three at $500 each, John Morley; three at $510 each, H. W. Seamer; one at $515, Joseph Fuhrer; three at $500 each, Charles Weiss; four at $500 each, E. Edward; one adjoining Fifth Avenue corner, $590, Charles Hart. Lots on north side of Sixty-first Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues: One at $410, John P. Stur; three at $375 each, M. Gallager; two at $350 each, J. Dunphy; one at $330, L. Reardon; eight at $325 each, Patrick Mulligan; one at $325, S. M. Brady; two at $320 each, A. A. Swenson; one at $315, Frank Specisly; two at $320 each, A. W. Turner; two at $300 each, A. H. Hartung, and two at $460 each, Joseph L. Sackman. For the Fifth Avenue front these were the figures: Southwest corner of Sixtieth Street, $2,025, and next three lots at $850 each, to Charles Hart; next lot, $830, Joseph L. Sackman; next, $860, W. Schmidt; next, $855, P. Hurley, and northwest corner of Sixty-first Street, $1,975, Margaret Edward.

The southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixty-first Street, 31.11 by 100, went at $1,835, and the two adjoining avenue lots, 25 by 100 each, at $710 each, to Charles Hart. The same purchaser obtained at $310 each ten lots on Sixty-first Street adjoining, each 20 by 81.11. Fifteen other adjoining lots on the street went to Sidney V. Lowell at $325 each. The southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street went to T. M. Supple at $2,175; the two adjoining avenue lots at $750 and $720 to Frank Brunette and Charles Lipari, respectively.

Besides this sale, two others were held at 111 Broadway. Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold under foreclosure, at $16,500, to Enos Wilder, the plaintiff, the northwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 49.11 by 100.

Mr. James L. Wells sold in partition two lots on the east side of Bremer Avenue, beginning at the northerly corner of Union Street, at $1,475 and $1,250, respectively, to Nelson Smith, Jr., and two lots in the rear on Nelson Avenue to Michael Gorman at $1,250 and $900, respectively.

At 59 Liberty Street, Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction to Morris Steinhardt at $60,500 the southwest corner of Greenwich and Perry Streets, 92.5 by 122.2 by irregular, with old buildings renting for $3,800. Property at Waverley Place and Greene Street was withdrawn.

The following is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, lease to Thomson-Houston Company of 421 to 431 East Twenty-fourth Street, 140.1 by 93.8, and of 428 to 434 East Twenty-fifth Street, 90.3 by 98.9, with brick electric-light works, also machinery, patents, &c. Due on judgment, $650,062.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 193.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, by William Kelly of 663 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, three-story frame tenement; cost, $5,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 325 feet north of Scott Avenue, by Mrs. Harriett S. Odell of 1,756 Vanderbilt Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, 2,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 157 feet west of Washington Avenue, by Harriett H. E. Burger of Bambridge Avenue and Cole's Lane, three-two-story frame dwellings; cost, $6,000.

Clinton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, by Jacob Poulin of 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, three-story frame tenement and store; cost, $4,500.

College Avenue, west side, 99 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, by John H. Brostrom of 432 West Forty-seventh Street, three-story frame tenement; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 200 feet east of Macomb's Dam Road and north side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, by Andrew H. Raymond of Nassau and Fulton Streets, three-story frame sheds; cost, $125.

Nos. 1,552 and 1,554 Third Avenue, alterations, by Greenwald Brothers, to two five-story brick store and office buildings; cost, $500.

No. 16 Forsyth Street, alterations, by Benjamin Krooks, to five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $350.

No. 122 Jane Street, alterations, by G. & C. Brown, to two-story brick dwelling; cost, $350.

No. 32 Avenue A, rear, alterations, by Adolphe Pohl, to four-story store and dwelling; cost, $100.

Nos. 155 and 157 Bank Street, alterations, by George F. Morgan, to three-story brick workshop; cost, $4,000.

No. 429 West Sixteenth Street, alterations, by John S. Tekulsky, to two five-story brick tenements; cost, $2,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to James P. Phillips, at $2,784, the two-story frame dwelling 221 Warwick Street, 25 by 95. To William H. Smith, at $12,175, he sold the five-story brick store 164 McKibben Street, 25 by 100. To the plaintiff, at $3,000, he sold the three-story frame dwelling, with store, 382 Stone Avenue, 25 by 100. To the plaintiff, at $1,200, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 537 Stone Avenue, 20.10 by 100.

Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Ann Berry, at $3,500, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 10 Canton Street. To the plaintiff, at $1,500, he sold the three-story frame dwelling 2,295 Pacific Street, 16.8 by 100. In partition, he sold to Mrs. P. Dorsey, at $1,800, the two-story frame dwelling 41 Box Street, 25 by 100. To J. Cochran, at $3,800 each, he sold the three lots on the east side of Vanderbilt Avenue, 31 feet south of Butler Street, 23.10 by 100 each.

The William P. Rae Company sold to John Clarke, at $5,400, the three-story apartment house 27 Stockton Street, 30 by 50 by 100. To Joseph Wilson, at $5,950, it sold the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling 88 Pulaski Street, 20 by 100.

Sheffield Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Eastern Parkway, two-story frame dwelling, 18x30, and two-story extension, 10x12, $2,000; George Berger, owner.

Monitor Street, 226 and 228, east side, 140 feet south of Norman Avenue, two three-story frame flats for three families each, 20 by 50 each, $2,700 each; James Morrison, owner.

Thirty-first Street, south side, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue, five two-story frame dwellings, for two families each, 16.6 by 44, $2,000 each; H. C. Bull, owner.

Schaeffer Street, south side, 125 feet east of Broadway, two three-story frame flats, for six families each, 25 by 63 each, $4,000 each; George D. Meyran, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 22.

JOHN ST, 83; Edward F. Keating and wife to John G. Floyd..... $68,000

82D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 102.2; Caroline W. Astor, executrix, of A. B. Schermerhorn, to Benjamin I. H. Trask..... 1,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 82d St, 27.2x 110; Caroline W. Astor to same.. 1,000

49TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 50 x100, two-thirds part; Tillie Lesser and others to John McKelvey..... 31,333

SAME PROPERTY, one-third part; Tillie Lesser, executrix of Louis Siegel, to same..... 15,667

SAME PROPERTY; Tillie Lesser and others to same..... 1

ALLEN ST, 108; Bernard Schlanowsky and wife to Isaac Schlanowsky..... 1

LEWIS ST, 107; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Jonas Weil and another..... 16,500

11TH ST, 314 and 316 East; Pauline Rimoldi and husband to Felice Tocci..... 1

CHARLES ST, 80 and 82; Peter L. Halpin, referee, to Paul G. Decker. 20,000

18TH ST, 33 West; Gustav Climiotti and wife to William Wetterer..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 18.2 x irregular; Ellen J. Brandt, formerly Oakley, to Horace W. Chapman..... 1,000

35TH ST, 321 East; Andreas K. Kolb to Margaretha Kolb..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 79, one-fourth part; Samuel Marksville to Pierce Marksville..... 2,000

173D ST, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 18.9x100; Edward K. Milligan to Marion P. Mulligan..... 8,500

132D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Cypress Av, 75x110; Phebe C. Rapelye to Katharine P. Kitchen..... 7,500

142D ST, 204 West; Agnes Kelly to Henry G. Peters..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of 5th Av, 22 x100.5; John D. Middleton and others, executors of R. S. Middleton, to George G. Williams..... 49,000

SAME PROPERTY; George G. Williams to Clara J. Keech..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Middleton to George G. Williams..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 134 ft e of 3d Av, 18 x100.11; Henry Weiss to Herman Auspacher..... 1

3D AV, w s, 25 ft n from centre line between 126th and 127th Sts, 25x 100, and other property; Edward F. Hartley and wife to John A. Dennin..... 1

122D ST, 444 and 446 East; Bernard Schlanowsky and wife to Isaac Schlanowsky..... 1

3D AV, w s, 25 ft n from centre line of block between 126th and 127th Sts, and other property; John A. Dennin and wife to Ellen F. Hartley..... 1

111TH ST, n s, 171 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Ernestine Lichtenstein to Ann E. O'Sullivan..... 10,500

133D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 25 x99.11; Sidney J. Cowan, referee, to Frank X. Sadlier..... 4,350

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 185th St, 79.11x100, one-half part; Douglas Robinson, executor of D. Robinson, to Fanny M. Robinson.. 27,500

144TH ST, n s, 115.8 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Ellen Harnett to Harry Held..... 4,500

LOT 290A and other lots on map of Westchester, belonging to Edward I. Young, Springhurst; Mary E. J. Smith to John H. Bronson, exchange of property and..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BRANDT, Louisa, and another to J. B. Underhill, as trustee; n s of 140th St, 149.3 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... $6,000

BUXTON, William H., to Sarah A. Conklin; s w corner of Beach St and Washington St, 2 years..... 15,000

CONWAY, Bridget, and others to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 3d Av, s w corner of 75th St, 1 year..... 20,000

DECKER, Paul C., and wife to James H. Goodwin; s s of Charles St, 175.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year. 12,000

ERNEST, Caroline J., to Robert C. Cortright; w s of Creston Av, 319.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 3 years..... 350

FRIEDBERG, Ricka, to William Oothout; w s of Chrystie St, 75 ft n of Bayard St, 5 years..... 15,000

GORREN, George T., and wife to Thomas R. Hill; 139 West 43d St, note..... 1

HIRSCH, Bella, to Julius Hirsch; 237 and 239 Water St, (two mortgages) 3 years..... 30,000

HEARN, William J., to Samuel A. Bunker; n s of 27th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 600

KRUSE, Louise, to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 107th St, 80 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 7,500

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to E. M. Dorsett; n s of 13th St, 125 ft e of Cypress Av, demand..... 7,500

MILLER, Charles, and another to Abraham B. Tappen; s s of Summit St, 573 ft e of Marion Av, 1 year. 1,500

McCABE, John J., to Isabel W. Nines; n s of Gambril St, 171.8 ft e of Marion Av, 1 year..... 200

PETTIT, John, and wife to Maria L. Butler, and others; 161 Greenwich St, (three mortgages,) 2 years..... 20,000

PRIOR, James, and wife to Clara J. Walgrove; 488 Pearl St, 15 years.. 10,000

REED, Sarah D., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 66th St. s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 17,000

ROSENTHAL, Louis M., to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; e s of 1st Av, 77.2 ft n of 83d St, 3 years..... 13,000

SHANNON, Anna V., to D. S. Dodge; 340 West 51st St, 3 years..... 24,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife to Hiram R. Dater and another, trustee; w s of Union Av, 303 ft n of Kelly St, (four mortgages,) 5 years.... 14,000

TALBOT, Emilie, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 1st Av, e s, 61.2 ft n of 84th St, 1 year..... 15,000

TOWNSEND, Edwin S., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 38th St, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

WITT, John H., and wife to James Thompson; n s of 55th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 1,500

WESTON, Maria, to James S. Stern; n w s of Ogden Av, 500 ft s w of Union St, 1 year..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

MADISON ST, 362; Thomas A. Barry against Joseph Levin, owner and contractor..... $287

CANAL ST, 134 and 136; Louis Aronowitz against Yette and Charles H. Shulman, owners and contractors. 1,364

CHERRY ST, 186; William H. Schmohl against Timothy O'Brien, owner; Walter Powers & Son, contractors..... 139

116TH ST, 71 and 73 East; A. & G. Dosso against Dorr & Angell and J. Lippman, owners; E. Angell, contractor..... 135

TEXAS INDICTMENTS DO NOT WORRY THEM

John D. Rockefeller and Other Standard Oil Directors Not Alarmed.

Information from Waco, Texas, yesterday that the Grand Jury of McLennon County had indicted John D. Rockefeller and other Standard Oil Company Directors for violation of the Texas anti-trust laws, had no apparent effect on the persons said to have been indicted. S. C. J. Dodd, counsel for the company, said that the indictments were out of date.

Similar proceedings had been undertaken in other counties in Texas, but they had been abandoned because of questions regarding the constitutionality of the law, which made it inadvisable to press them to trial. Mr. Dodd had no fear that Gov. Hogg would sign requisition papers in the case. This opinion, he said, was strengthened by the fact that the Standard Oil Company did no business in Texas. He attributed the proceeding to the work of the company's veteran opponent, George Rice of Marietta, Ohio.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 22.—Notwithstanding the allegation of the Standard Oil Trust that it does not do business in Texas, the District Judge at Waco will ask Gov. Hogg to issue requisition papers for the Directors, charged with violating the anti-trust laws of Texas by selling their product cheaper than cost of production to crush out competition.

Tekulsky Wants Another License.

Morris Tekulsky visited the Excise Board yesterday and filed an application for a liquor license for a saloon at 428 West Seventeenth Street. He said the place, if opened, would be under the management of his brother, John S. Tekulsky.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, south winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer, south winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, south winds. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by showers in northern portion in the early morning, warmer in northern portion, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except possibly showers on the eastern coast, east winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south winds. ALABAMA, fair, cooler in northwest portion, south, shifting to west, winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler, much cooler in the interior, winds shifting to northwest. LOUISIANA, fair, much cooler, northwest winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, much cooler, north winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, much colder, north winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, much colder, northwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, cloudy, colder Friday night, winds shifting to west. ILLINOIS, fair, decidedly colder, northwest winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy, probably showers in northern portion, cooler Friday evening, winds shifting to west.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers, cooler in western portion Friday evening, winds shifting to west. OHIO, cloudy, with showers in northern portion, colder Friday evening, winds shifting to west. INDIANA, generally fair, much colder, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by local rain or snow, colder, winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows in eastern, fair in western portion, colder, west winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder in southeast, warmer in extreme northwest portion, northwest winds, becoming variable.

MINNESOTA, fair variable winds. IOWA, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, colder, much colder in southern and eastern portion, northwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, variable winds, shifting to south. KANSAS, fair, colder in extreme southeast portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, west winds.

A storm of moderate strength has advanced from the Northwest over the upper lake region, and the barometer is low north of Montana. An area of high barometer has moved southwestward from the North Pacific coast to the Middle Rocky Mountain districts, and the barometer is high over the Atlantic coast and East Gulf States. A cold wave has overspread the Middle Rocky Mountain districts, and the temperature has fallen in New-England and Northern New-York. A marked rise in temperature has occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio, and Middle Mississippi Valleys. Generally fair weather has prevailed, except in Upper Michigan, where snow has fallen, and on the East Florida coast, where showers are reported. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast States. In the central valleys and the Southwest the weather will be fair and decidedly colder. Showers and local snows are indicated for the lake regions. In the Missouri Valley, the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain districts the weather will be warmer and fair.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Public Notices.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed and acting pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 487 of the Laws of 1885, 573 of the Laws of 1888, and 249 of the Laws of 1890, that all persons and corporations having any claim or claims against the said Commissioners, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for or on account of the construction of the bridge provided for in Chapter 487 of the Laws of 1885, and known as "Washington Bridge," or of any act, matter, or thing connected with the performance of any duty conferred upon the said Commissioners, or done or performed or omitted to be done or performed by them or under their direction, to present such claims in writing to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1895, at the office of the Commissioner, No. 45 Broadway, New-York City.

This notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1890, whereby, after directing the publication of said notice, it is provided that no action shall be commenced nor proceeding taken against the said Commissioners, or any of them, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, upon any claim which shall not have been so presented to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before the day and at the place designated for that purpose in and by said notice.

JACOB LORILLARD, } Harlem River
VERNON H. BROWN, } Bridge
DAVID JAMES KING, } Commissioners
n13-2aw12wTu&F

OFFICE OF THE CITY RECORD, No. 2 CITY Hall, New-York, Nov. 19th, 1894.

TO BOOKBINDERS AND STATIONERS:

Your attention is hereby called to the fact that bids to supply the departments of the Government of the City of New-York and the courts with blank books, dockets, libers, binding covers, binding, &c., will be received in the office of the City Record until Tuesday, the fourth day of December, at 12 M., at or about which time they will be opened in the presence of the Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Commissioner of Public Works in the office of the Mayor. For further information the detailed proposal for bids, now publishing in the official journal of the City of New-York, known as The City Record, should be consulted, and also the estimate and contract forms to be had in this office. By order of the Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Commissioner of Public Works. (Signed) W. J. K. KENNY, Supervisor of The City Record.

Referees' Notices.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Ownership of Roads in the Different Countries.

NATIONAL CONTROL NOT POPULAR

Facts Collected by the Inter-State Commerce Commission — Only Two Governments Own All Their Lines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—At the last session of Congress a resolution was passed by the Senate requesting the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to furnish that body with all the information the commission possessed relating to railroad ownership by foreign Governments. The response of W. R. Morrison, Chairman of the commission, to that resolution has been printed and is being circulated through the Document Room of the Senate. It is shown that ten countries do not own or operate railways, viz., Colombia, Great Britain and Ireland, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, and Uruguay.

The following two Governments own and operate practically all their railways, viz., Egypt and Nicaragua.

The following eighteen Governments own and operate some of the railways, viz., Argentina, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, and Sweden. The following Governments own part of the railways, but do not operate any, leasing all the present mileage to private companies, viz., Greece, Holland, and Italy.

The total railway mileage of the world was recently estimated at 406,416 miles on Dec. 31, 1892.

The Argentine Government owns 620 of the 8,053 miles in the republic. About five-sixths of the mileage in Australasia belongs to the various Colonial Governments, those in Victoria and New South Wales being operated by a commission, which also has charge of the construction of new lines; in Austria about 40 per cent. of the railway mileage is owned and about 73 per cent. is operated by the State. Upon the expiration of charters not exceeding ninety years the lines, lands, and buildings of the companies revert to the Government, but the equipment remains the property of the private owners. The tariffs of State roads are fixed by the Government; those of the companies are subject to revision by the Government every three years, and the Government has power to reduce rates if the net earnings exceed 15 per cent. on capital.

About three-fourths of the railway mileage in Belgium is owned and operated by the State. The roads not owned by the Government will, under the terms of their charters, ultimately revert to it. The State owns about one-fourth of the total railway mileage in Brazil, but this one-fourth does about one-half of the entire business. One tenth of the total mileage of about 15,000 miles in Canada is owned by the Government. In 1892 the operations resulted in a loss of $600,000, or $400 a mile. The railroads of the Cape of Good Hope and Egypt are owned by the Governments. Chile owns one-third of her lines, and Denmark three-fourths of hers. The railroads of Colombia will revert to the Government at the close of a certain period.

The French railroad system is a mixed one of State and private ownership. The companies are practically free from competition, but the lines are ultimately to become Government property. The competition of the private lines compelled the Government to lease some of the State lines to the former. The scheme of nationalization of the roads was abandoned in 1883, on account of the necessity for great additional taxation. Germany owns 90 per cent. of the railroads in that empire, and they are operated as a single system. The private lines are controlled by State boards.

Not one of the roads in Great Britain and Ireland is owned by the Government, but the right to purchase all roads is reserved by Parliament. Stringent regulations are enforced by the Railway Commission and Board of Trade. The railroads of Greece are nearly all owned and altogether managed by private companies; Guatemala owns 30 of the 126 miles in her territory; half of Holland's lines are owned by the State, but operated by a private company; two-thirds of the lines in India are owned by the Government, and the other third is subsidized.

Italy has tried both State and private railroads, and has come to the conclusion that it is not advantageous for the State to own and operate the railways. Under the present system, private companies operate the State roads under contract with the Government. Only a small percentage of the roads in Japan are owned by the Government, but the Government has the right to purchase lines chartered since 1887.

Nearly all the railroads in Mexico have been built by American companies; there is no Government ownership. Nicaragua, Norway, and Paraguay own all the railroads within their borders; those in Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and Uruguay are owned by private companies; in Portugal 62 per cent. belong to the Government; in Russia, 40 per cent.; in Sweden, 35 per cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL WILL BUY.

A Proposition to the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Bondholders.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Simon Borg, and Charles Wehrhane, a committee representing the general mortgage 7 per cent. bondholders of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad, have issued a circular containing a proposition from the Illinois Central Railroad. Following is the substance of the proposition:

"The Illinois Central Railroad Company will purchase from the bondholders such of the 7 per cent. bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, secured by its mortgage dated Sept. 22, 1866, with coupons due Jan. 1, 1888, and after, attached to each bond, as may be tendered by Jan. 1, 1895, paying therefor $1,120 for each $1,000 bond, and $569 for each $500 bond, with coupons attached, in scrip convertible by April 1, 1895, in sums of $1,000, or multiples thereof, into the 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, carrying interest from July 1, 1894, and maturing Aug. 1, 1951. The Illinois Central bonds will be part of a series to be presently issued to the amount of $3,550,000, secured by a first mortgage to be made by the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

"It is further stipulated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company that not less than $1,200,000 of the 7 per cent. Cedar Falls and Minnesota bonds shall be tendered under this proposed settlement by Jan. 1, 1895, or the agreement to exchange shall not become operative."

The committee recommends the acceptance of the proposition.

EXPORT BILL OF LADING.

Proposition to Insert a New Stamp Clause in the Document.

In order to facilitate the transmission of ocean freight from ports of entry to interior points it is proposed to insert a stamp clause in the standard export bill of lading. At present the destination of each consignment of transatlantic freight bound for interior points is stamped upon the bill of lading by shipping clerks. Owing to the multiplicity of cases of this kind, errors are often made, and confusion occurs.

This subject was fully discussed by the Export Bill of Lading Committee at the Trunk Line Association office in this city yesterday. Frank Harriott of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is Chairman of this committee, which embraces representatives of the Trunk Line Association, the Central Traffic Association, the New-England lines, the American Steamship Association, and the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

The meeting yesterday was attended by George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association; F. J. Firth, President of the Erie and Western Transportation Company; E. Foley, Foreign Freight Agent of the Erie Railway; D. D. C. Mink, Chairman of the American Steamship Association; C. E. Rolfe, Division Freight Agent of the Fitchburg Railroad, and F. H. Kingsbury, Eastern Superintendent of the Star Union Line; ex-Judge William G. Choate, counsel for the transatlantic steamship lines; Harold A. Sanderson of the Wilson Line; Mr. Higbie of Philadelphia, agent of the International Steamship Navigation Company, and Lawson Sandford, Secretary of the Continental Conference.

Ex-Judge Choate submitted a legal opinion favoring the insertion of a stamp clause in the bill of lading, and, after talking the matter over, the meeting agreed to submit the proposition to the transatlantic carriers both at home and abroad.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern stockholders was held to-day. The election of Directors resulted in two changes. James A. Wilson and Julius Walsh were succeeded by James Sloan, Jr., and Augustus Ewing. The retiring members resigned because of other duties. The Directors elected officers as follows: President—E. R. Bacon; Vice President and General Manager—W. W. Peabody; Vice President and Traffic Manager—William Duncan; Treasurer—W. E. Jones.

The report of the Board of Directors for the portion of the fiscal year commencing Nov. 1, 1893, and ending June 30, 1894, being the first annual report of the company, was approved. It shows the total earnings, $3,959,734; operating expenses, $2,562,000; net earnings, $1,397,670; total net income, $1,405,392; decrease in expenses of $435,260, and the net earnings decreased only $34,135. The charges and taxes increased $130,271. The earnings were sufficient to pay all the fixed charges and taxes for this period and leave $16,746.

Railroad Changes at Norwalk.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Railway Commissioners met in this city to-day and plans of the consolidated roads for four-tracking and the abolition of five-grade crossings were made public. President Clark and Attorney Harrison, represented the road. Chief Engineer Curtis explained the proposed changes. A new four-track draw bridge is to be constructed about three feet higher than the present bridge. The railroad will be elevated to a grade thirteen feet above Washington Street, near the present station, the street being lowered several feet. The new passenger station will be located 1,100 feet west of the present one, with a station on each side of the tracks, connected by a subway. The Danbury and Norwalk Road will be elevated. The hearing was adjourned to allow the lawyers and city authorities to examine them. They are generally approved except the proposed change of location of the station.

New-York and New-England.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The receivers of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company to-day filed, in the United States Circuit Court, a petition for leave to pay rentals on the leased lines of the company and interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds. The petition asks for leave to pay $330,000 interest due on coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the company; also $20,000 rent of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad Company, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The petition also alleges that, in the matter of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, there has been an increase of the capital since the lease, and that it is claimed that the New-York and New-England is bound to pay the dividends on the increase, and also the taxes, due Jan. 1, 1894, to the Commonwealth. No authority to issue more receivers' certificates is asked for.

Cheap Tickets on the Market.

L. P. Farmer, Commissioner of the passenger department of the Trunk Line Association, is quoted as follows in a Buffalo newspaper interview: "The business of the railroads is demoralized in this territory and measures must be taken to stop it, but they are not likely to be taken at this meeting. For a long time past the cheap tickets on the market in Buffalo and the Buffalo territory have been such as to cause great annoyance, not only to the lines centring here, but to other lines as well."

"Is it not true that it is contemplated to reduce the rate to New-York to a five-dollar rate over the counters of the companies?"

"Yes, in a measure. Something must be done, and, unless these tickets are taken up, the companies will quote the rate openly in their own offices."

Electric Line to be Sold.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 22.—Notices were posted this morning to the effect that the Suburban Traction Company, which operates the electric line between here and Eagle Rock and Bloomfield, would be sold on Friday, the 30th inst., by the Sheriff, to satisfy the claims of the creditors. The principal judgment is for only $500, held by the Bree, Wood Company for an engine. An effort to settle the claims at 50 cents on the dollar has failed by foreclosure proceedings, but the mortgagees will probably take precedence of the judgments obtained, and it is probable that a receiver will be appointed for the company by the Vice Chancellor in a few days. The stock of the company is practically worthless.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Newman of the United States court in Chambers at Atlanta, Ga., has granted a bill for injunction and appointment of a receiver for the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad. The bill was filed by the Hon. Louis F. Gerrard of Georgia, and Butler, Stillman & Hubbard of New-York, representing the Central Trust Company of New-York, and the Trustee for the bondholders, on account of defaulted interest in July last. The road is ninety-eight miles long, and is bonded at $15,000 a mile. John F. Flourney was appointed temporary receiver.

—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "General Manager Jackson of the Inter-Oceanic Railway, formerly manager of the Mexican Central Road, takes with him to the Inter-Oceanic a number of the old employes of the Central. E. V. Sedgewick, who was Master Mechanic on the Central, becomes Superintendent of Motive Power; E. A. White, Central Passenger Agent recently resigned, becomes General Freight and Passenger Agent, and A. R. Woods, formerly on the Central, is General Superintendent."

—W. N. Burchard, tourist agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is now in New-York completing arrangements for a Winter series of personally-conducted tours to Washington. The first of these tours will begin on Dec. 6, and will cover a period of three days. The rate from New-York for the round trip, including hotel accommodations in Washington, has been fixed at $13.50. The Pennsylvania's personally-conducted trips have become deservedly popular.

—The Union Pacific officers say that the order of Judge Sanborn in the Union Pacific cases will alter the operation of the Union Pacific but little. In fact, the Union Pacific gains a point, for the important parts of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern do not pass from the control of the Union Pacific receivers. They are made the receivers of branches, and will continue to operate them in connection with the Union Pacific.

—The Tonnage Committee of the Western roads has agreed on a basis of division of traffic for Sioux City. The committee adjourned without being able to come to an agreement as to Des Moines, which is now the only city of those which have been under consideration remaining out of the pool.

—Commissioners J. F. Goddard and George R. Blanchard returned to New-York yesterday from the railroad conferences in Buffalo.

—The Rock Island and Peoria Road withdrew from the Western Passenger Association yesterday.

—Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Road, is in New-York.

CROWDS FLOCK TO SEE THE ALAMO

Owners Cannot Estimate the Loss from the Fire on the Sunken Steamship—A Chinaman's Body in the Hold.

South Street, in the neighborhood of Pier 20, just below Fulton Street, was crowded yesterday by a throng of curious sightseers attracted by the big steamship Alamo with upper decks almost awash and steam issuing from her hatchways. The fire, which started in her cotton cargo early yesterday morning, proved a hard one to extinguish. Water was pumped into the vessel until her keel found a resting place in the mud.

As was told in The New-York Times yesterday, the fire was discovered at 1:20 A. M. When the firemen arrived they found a dense volume of smoke coming from the after hold, into which steam and water were rapidly being forced by the ship's engines. The fire engines and the fireboat Zophar Mills, which came up from the Battery on the alarm, were at once put to work, and a second alarm was turned in. This brought eight engines and the fireboat Havemeyer.

The engines were stationed in South Street, and the fireboats, with some difficulty, plowed their way through a small fleet of canal boats, and anchored alongside, pouring streams of water into the after hold and the 'tween decks, where the fire was confined by the iron bulkheads.

The Alamo carried a cargo of cotton, tobacco, and general merchandise. It was packed close to the main deck, and when its contents were learned, Chief Bonner, who had taken charge of the fire, realized that it would be necessary to flood the vessel with water. Two large holes were cut in the deck abaft the engine room hatch, and under the weight of tons of water poured into her, the steamer began to slowly settle by the stern. At 3 A. M. her main deck was level with the dock, and the fire was under control, but the fireboats remained by the vessel until daylight.

At no time had there been any flame to be seen, and the Captain and fire chiefs were led to believe that the fire had started before the vessel left Galveston, and had ever since been eating its way through the cargo.

The agents said last night that they were unable to estimate the amount of damage, and would be unable to estimate it until the vessel was raised, the cargo discharged, and the ship placed in dry dock. The cargo comprises 4,010 bales of cotton, a quantity of wool, tobacco, and general merchandise. There was also on board the body of a Chinaman, which was to have been reshipped here for China. The agents said that the fire did not invade that part of the vessel where the coffin was placed.

The Alamo is a first-class iron steamer of 2,200 tonnage. She was built in 1888, and has been running for years to Galveston, under command of Capt. Lewis. The Alamo was slightly damaged by fire once before.

IMPURE DRUGS IN CINCINNATI

THE DAIRY COMMISSION WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

A Drug Clerk Convicted of Selling Adulterated Grape Juice—The Paskola Case to be Continued.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Justice Philip Winkler gave his decision to-day in the case of the State Dairy and Food Commission against J. W. Vester, who was charged with violating the statutes of Ohio in selling grape juice containing salicylic acid. He found the defendant guilty, but said that he would fix the penalty at the lowest point allowed by the law, $200 and costs.

The lawyers for the defense gave notice of appeal. They want to have the upper courts pass on the question whether unfermented grape juice falls under the wine law, the law under which this prosecution was brought. This point is one of considerable importance, both to druggists and dealers in wines.

Justice Winkler's verdict, as recorded, finds Vester guilty of selling the "unfermented article." Vester is a clerk for Druggist Weatherhead, one of the leading men in his trade in this city.

The first trial of the case resulted in a disagreement of the jury. When a new trial was begun, the defense waived the right to a jury, and it was agreed to let the Justice reach a decision on the evidence introduced at the first hearing. He took a week to study the case, and gave his decision this morning.

An hour or two later the case of Bert Horsley, a clerk for Druggist Louis Heister, came up. He, too, is charged with selling grape juice containing salicylic acid. Justice Winkler set the hearing for next Wednesday. In the meantime he will dispose of several cases brought by the commission against grocers and milkmen, the former being accused of dealing in impure spices and the latter of selling milk which does not come up to the standard. A batch of rather more than a dozen arrests were made a few days ago. About half of the defendants have pleaded guilty and paid their fines, but the others are expecting to let juries pass on their cases.

Long before the close of the recent struggle in Justice Tyrrell's court between the commission and the manufacturers of Paskola, it became common talk that the case on trial, no matter what its result might be, would not be the end of the matter. The commission, it was stated, would go ahead with its efforts, even if there was an acquittal. Thereupon counsel for the defense declared that in such an event proceedings would be begun for an injunction. The jury in Justice Tyrrell's court acquitted the defendant, as has been told in The New-York Times. Since then there has been somewhat of a lull in the hostilities, but to-day the newspapers are again paying attention to the controversy. Dispatches from Columbus quote part of a letter to Dr. McNeal, the Commissioner, from the manufacturers of Paskola, criticising his attitude toward them.

"We propose," the quotation says, "to meet the charges you threaten to make, and learn if you are restricted by the laws of your State, or if you shall be permitted to ruin people's business by unlawful persecution."

Inasmuch as it is stated to-day that Assistant Commissioner Luebbing is prepared to bring new cases against two druggists of this city for selling the article in question, it can be seen that there is a promise of a generally lively time.

Indians Set Fire to Their School.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 22.—The Indian pupils at the Eufaula Indian High School set fire to the school yesterday, and the dormitory and the structure were badly damaged. This is the third time within two years that they have attempted to burn the building.

READY FOR ANY POLITICAL OFFICE

Some Men Think Mayor Gilroy Has Three More Favors at His Disposal.

Politicians out of jobs grab at any straw that may be wafting toward good places. Apparently, Mr. Gilroy has made all the appointments that he will make as Mayor, but there are men who think that he could make three more appointments, and very good ones, if he so desired.

The offices are those of the Board of Commissioners of Records. The law that created the board provided for three Commissioners, at $6,000 a year each, and terms to extend five years or ten years, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Chapter 412 of the Laws of 1892 created this board for the purpose of extending and protecting the block index system of records in all city and county departments. This law provided that "Frank T. Fitzgerald, the present Register," and two other Commissioners, should compose the board. The law provided that the Mayor might fill any vacancies.

When Mr. Fitzgerald was elected Surrogate, he took the precaution of resigning, although the board had never been formed. The term provided for by the act was five years from its passage, and there was a provision permitting the Mayor to extend the term another five years by filing a memorandum to that effect in his office.

Mayor Grant did not approve of this law, and neither did Mayor Gilroy, and the appointments were never made.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has never provided for the expenses of such a board. It did not do so this year in making up the provisional estimates for 1895, and it is hardly likely that such an appropriation will be included in the final budget, which will be made up in December.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...6:56	Sun sets...4:37	Moon rises...2:54	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:11	4:35	10:33	10:40
Governors Island	4:40	5:06	11:12	11:21
Hell Gate	6:33	6:59	12:40	12:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Andes, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	
Aurania, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	9:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Massachusetts, London		
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Saale, Bremen		7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Britannic, Liverpool		9:00 A. M.
Paris, Southampton		11:00 A. M.
Rhyniand, Antwerp		6:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 23.—Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 9; Britannic, Liverpool, Nov. 14; Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 7; Corinthian, Gibraltar last Nov. 4; Cuflo, Dundee, Nov. 7; Cufic, Liverpool, Nov. 13; Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 7; Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 8; Rhyniand, Antwerp, Nov. 10; Saale, Bremen, Nov. 14; Scandia, Havre, Nov. 13; Slavonia, Christiansand, Nov. 4; State of California, Glasgow, Nov. 9; Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 1.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.—Duchess of Roxburgh, Gibraltar, Nov. 9; Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 17; Paris, Southampton, Nov. 17; Stuttgart, Bremen, Nov. 12; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 22.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Nov. 15; La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 17; Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14; Polaria, Hamburg, Nov. 8; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.—Furnessia, Glasgow, Nov. 15; Greece, London, Nov. 10; Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, Nov. 19; Runic, Liverpool, Nov. 16; Seguranca, Havana, Nov. 22.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.—Alvena, Port Limon, Nov. 18; Andes, Jamaica, Nov. 21; Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 21; Westerniand, Antwerp, Nov. 17.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Nov. 22.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Breaks, Tagal Sept. 3, via Batavia, with sugar to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam Nov. 7, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 21st.
SS Andes, (Br.,) Macknight, St. Mark Nov. 2, via Kingston, &c., with mdse and passengers to Fim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 21st.
SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Montego Bay Nov. 13, via Kingston, &c., with mdse and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.
SS Advance, Beers, Colon Nov. 14, with mdse and passengers to Panama Railroad Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.
SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Bocquet, London Nov. 8, with mdse and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.
SS Manuense, (Br.,) Murray, Manaos Nov. 3, via Barbados, with mdse and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.
SS Eldorado, Percy, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.
Ship, Henrietta, (of Searsport, Me.,) Roas, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., in ballast to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.
Bark Sadie A. Thompson, (of Philadelphia,) Morwatt, Auckland 102 ds., with kauri gum to Arnold, Cheney & Co.—vessel to master.
Brig Pearl, Knapp, St. Croix 14 ds., with mdse to Park, Milburn & Co.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. E., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Glendevon, for New-Orleans; Colorado, for Galveston; Madiana, for St. Croix St. Kitts, &c.; City of Dundee, for Adra, Bombay, &c.; Yemassee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Premier, for Colon; Newport, for New-Orleans; Moreton, for Shanghai; Werkendam, for Rotterdam; Rugia, for Hamburg; Santiago, for St. Jago and Cienfuegos, via Nassau; Ethelaide, for Galveston; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for West Point; Wells City for Bristol.
Ship Knight of the Garter, for Brisbane; Nellie O'Brien, for San Francisco; Alameda, for Portland, Oregon.
Bark Scotland, for Dublin.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that Relief Light Vessel No. 20, temporarily marking Cornfield Point station, off Cornfield Point, Connecticut, Long Island Sound, has broken adrift from her moorings. She will be replaced as soon as practicable. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894," Page 50, No. 244, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1893," Pages 49 and 67.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skojdt, from New-York Nov. 10 for Stettin, passed Lewis Island to-day.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New-York Nov. 10 for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Nov. 13 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.
SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, sld. from London for New-York to-day.
SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, from New-York Nov. 2, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 21.
SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Hamburg to-day.
SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at London to-day.
SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:50 A. M. to-day.
SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 22.—SS Augusta Vivtoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New-York for Hamburg, arr. here at 6:05 P. M. to-day.
ROTTERDAM, Nov. 22.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York, arr. here at 8 A. M. to-day.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Parsell, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York at 1:30 P. M. to-day.
NAPLES, Nov. 22.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.
BREMERHAVEN, Nov. 22.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here Nov. 21 at 10 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Colombia, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Victoria, Brazil, per steamship Bellucia, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellucia";) at 9:30 (supplementary 11 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Afghan Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Afghan Prince";) at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Olbers, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Olbers";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Jeremie, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 2 PM for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Sardinian Prince, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Sardinian Prince";) at *3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense";) at 3 PM for Barbados and Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the

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SAILS SATURDAY, DEC. 1,
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Egypt, the Nile and Palestine

The Annual Series of Parties to the Orient leave New-York as follows:
"S. S. Normannia".....Jan. 5
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Including Trip on the Nile to the First Cataract and Camping Tour in the Holy Land.

Cruises to the Tropics.

Three attractive Winter Cruises by the fine steamships of the Quebec Steamship Company to the West Indies, as follows:
February 2d....."S. S. Madiana."
February 13th....."S. S. Orinoco."
February 23d....."S. S. Caribbee."
Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere.
Descriptive Programmes, containing Rates and full particulars Free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

TO PASSENGERS BY
S. S. "NORMANNIA," JAN. 5, 1895.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WHO WILL LAND IN EGYPT FROM THE NORMANNIA MAKES IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT ALL WHO INTEND TO GO UP THE NILE SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATIONS FROM US AT ONCE.

WE ARE DOING OUR UTMOST, BY PUTTING ON SPECIAL STEAMERS, TO MEET THE PRESSURE; IN ORDER, HOWEVER, TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT, ALL WHO WISH TO MAKE THE NILE VOYAGE THIS SEASON SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATION IMMEDIATELY.

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261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli. Sat., Nov. 24, 12½ P.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé...Sat., Dec. 1, 6:30 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c.
Duration of round trip 65 days.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

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American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Nov. 28, 11 A.M. Berlin, Dec. 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Rhyniand, Nov. 28, 6 AM. West'n'l'd, Dec. 5, 10:30 AM.
International Navigation Company.
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JAPAN-CHINA.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Dec. 10; March 4; May 13.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22, June 24.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Dec. 16. MIOWERA, Jan. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKS